DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 335 363 TM 016 946

TITLE	Youth Indicators 1991: Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth.
INSTITUTION	Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Programs for the Improvement of Practice.
REPORT NO	ED-PIP-91-863
PUB DATE	Apr 91
NOTE	151p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; Behavior Patterns; Child Health; *Demography; *Family Characteristics; Graphs; Income; Quality of Life; Secondary Education; Secondary School Students; *Statistical Data; Student Characteristics; Student Welfare; Tables (Data); *Trend Analysis; *Well Being; Young Adults; *Youth; Youth Employment
IDENTIFIERS	*Indicators

ABSTRACT

Data concerning education are presented in the broad context of families, employment, and health. Statistics are reported that address the following aspects of the lives of youth (14-24 year olds): (1) 11 indicators concerning demographics and family composition; (2) 9 indicators concerning family income; (3) 14 indicators concerning education; (4) 9 indicators concerning youth employment and finances; and (5) 16 indicators concerning health, behavior, and attitudes. Data are presented in 59 tables, each accompanied by an illustrative graph that is captioned with a brief descriptive text. When possible, tables include data from as far back as 1950 or earlier. The purposes of this report are to establish an objective context for viewing trends in the well-being of youth, and to inform the public and policy makers who are trying to connect educational policy with social and health policies that have affect children. (SLD)

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Youth Indicators 1991

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Washington, D.C. 20402

Foreword

When the President and the nation's governors agreed to six national education goals in 1990, they charted a new course for American education. One of the most significant elements of their agreement was that their attention ranged beyond the schoolhouse door to the everyday life of the student. They did this because they understood that the condition of children as a whole must be addressed if this nation is to succeed in its movement toward a better education for all.

Youth Indicators, 1991 is based on this premise. It recognizes that students live—and attempt to learn—in a larger setting. For this reason, this statistical compilation presents data on family structure, drug use, jobs—and several dozen other elements that comprise the world of young people. The report thus presents a unique composite of the youth experience, helping us see connections we might not otherwise notice.

This book has two overarching objectives. First, it gives analysts and policymakers a diverse set of statistical information that will shed some light on the conflicting claims they encounter in research reports and the daily news. Second, it provides historical context to some of the debates that often accompany the making of policies affecting youth by using longitudinal data—taken back to 1950 whenever possible.

The next edition of *Youth Indicators* will focus not only on the 14-to-24 age group with which this volume is concerned, but on children from birth to 14 as well. We see this volume as a catalyst for further study, and especially as a source of guidance to those whose job is to create sound policy. We invite comment and criticism from readers to help inform our next edition.

Bruno V. Manno

Acting Assistant Secretary
Office of Educational Research
and Improvement

Acknowledgments

The National Center for Education Statistics produced *Youth Indicators, 1991* in collaboration with Programs for the Improvement of Practice. This edition of *Youth Indicators* received reviews by individuals within and outside of the U.S. Department of Education. We wish to thank them for their time and advice. Special thanks go to Christine Nord of Child Trends, Inc., who reviewed the entire manuscript, and to Louise Woerner, Barbara Robinson, Donna Grande, Jeanette Bernardo, Linda Burbank, and Theodore Willis of HRC Corporation who provided research assistance for the charts and tables. Frank Schneider of Pinkerton Computer Consultants prepared the charts for typesetting, which was done by Jerry Fairbanks and Kim Stiles of the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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Introduction

In February 1990, the President and the Governors of the 50 states set education goals for the nation for the first time in American history. These goals reflect a commitment to improve both the caliber of education and the social fabric needed to attain it. Objectives designed to bolster the goals cover issues ranging from health care and nutrition to business and community-based school support.

Youth Indicators predates these goals, its first edition having appeared in 1988. But like them, it sets information about education in the broad context of families, employment, and health. We created this publication to establish an objective context for viewing trends in the well-being of youth (defined as 14- to 24-year-olds). Such a perspective is essential for those seeking to understand alarming stories of teen pregnancy, suicide, and drug abuse and for those studying such less-noted phenomena as increased rates of school completion and decreased death rates among young people.

This report is intended to inform both public and policymakers, who more and more are turning their attention to issues of children, youth, and families. Increasingly, state and local officials are trying to connect education policies with policies addressing welfare, job training, employment, child care, and health, and with other policies that affect the lives of young people. Yet there are few places these officials can go for data that cut across disciplines and bureaucratic turf lines. We hope this series will interest such officials and all others in public life concerned with integrating human services for youth and their families.

Youth Indicators contains statistics that address important aspects of the lives of youth—family, work, education, health, behavior and attitudes. These data are admittedly stark and are not intended to substitute for detailed, interdisciplinary analyses. Ideally, they will serve as a catalyst for further study. One important objective of the report is to present changes over time, rather than delivering "snapshots" of contemporary conditions. Whenever possible, tables go as far back as 1950, or even earlier, providing needed historical context for today's issues. Some indicators cover only more recent years—either because they show key details or because data are simply not available for earlier years.

Each indicator contains a table, chart, and brief descriptive text. The indicators are grouped in sections that feature particular areas of youth experience. The report's many charts are designed to illuminate the statistical tables, highlighting their most important aspects. Short paragraphs describe critical features of each indicator, showing the types of inference one might reasonably make. A short glossary defines key technical terms.

These indicators do not compose the total body of knowledge about American youth. And the selection of indicators itself is open to debate, although we have labored to collect an assortment that is full and fair in its overall portrayal of conditions facing young people. Moreover, new data may reveal changes in some of the trends we do present. For these reasons, we plan to update this volume regularly, with the aim of maintaining its usefulness, and we invite continuing dialogue with readers about the approaches taken.

To help readers catch the flavor of this report, we have drawn together some of its general themes as reflected in some of its most important indicators. While the task of interpretation rightly belongs to the reader, we offer some comments below on the nature and substance of the data in this volume. We hope the following passages will serve as reference points against which readers may

compare and contrast their own views on the progress of American youth.

Demographics of American Youth

Changes in birth rates profoundly influence society for decades as larger or smaller groups (birth cohorts) move through school, adulthood, work force, and finally into retirement. Larger birth cohorts can cause pressure for building schools, hiring more teachers, and expanding medical services; reduced cohorts can have the opposite effect. In recent years, demographic shifts in the youth population have placed great stress on schools, colleges, and the work force.

The best-known of these population shifts is the "baby boom," the surge in births from the late 1940s through the early 1960s that created a large population bulge. This bulge caused rapidly rising elementary and secondary school enrollment in the 1950s and 1960s, which in turn created a surge in school construction and a demand for hundreds of thousands of new teachers. The boom's aftershock hit in the 1970s because of sharply declining birth rates, resulting in school population drops that left schools underutilized and sometimes overstaffed. Meanwhile, the baby boom careened through society as unprecedented numbers of young people entered the labor market, causing heavy competition for entry-level jobs and depressing wage levels. Many experts predict that this population bulge will create similar pressures on retirement funds and health care services as members of that cohort age move into their retirement years. (It is worth observing that "baby boomers" will first become eligible to collect Social Security benefits shortly after the turn of the century.)

Another important demographic trend is a widespread pattern of declining birth rates. Yet one important exception to this pattern, observed since the mid-1960s, has been the increasing rate at which unmarried women give birth. In that time, unmarried white women and unmarried 15- to 19-year-olds have shown the greatest birth rate increases. In 1950, about 5 out of 1,000 unmarried white teenagers had babies. By 1988, this figure had risen to 25 per 1,000. Although the rate for black teenagers was more than three times higher than that for white teenagers, the rate for blacks dipped slightly in the later part of that period.

Most of this rise in births to unmarried women can be attributed statistically to declining marriage rates among our youth. While birth rates to *unmarried* white teens have climbed sharply, the *overall* birth rate for this age group has dropped. Still, compared with all women who give birth, the percentage to unmarried women has increased dramatically. Moreover, compared with rates in other industrial countries, the proportion of births to unmarried women in the United States is relatively high (23 percent), though among all countries the range is very wide. In Sweden, for example, 48 percent of children were born to unmarried women in 1986; that year in Japan, only 1 percent of newborns had unmarried mothers.

The growth in out-of-wedlock births, coupled with a climbing divorce rate, has fed another phenomenon: a rising proportion of children living with only one parent. In 1989, about 22 percent of all children under 18 lived in single-parent homes; only 10 percent had in 1965. The figures for minority children are even higher. About 28 percent of Hispanic and about 54 percent of all black children lived with only one parent in 1989.

Families, in general, have shrunk over the past two decades, a pattern especially notable between 1970 and 1980. Even when adults and couples decide to have children, they are having smaller families. Since 1980, the average number of children per family has been less than two. Should these trends continue, a larger share of children will have no brother or sister, and the typical child will have only one sibling. And unless birth rates

rise again, the country's population will need to be sustained through immigration.

Transition to Adulthood

A striking change in the youth experience is an apparent lengthening of the transition period from youth to adult. Several symptoms mark this phenomenon. Women begin marriages and childbearing at older ages. More young adults live with their parents longer. While high school completion rates have improved only modestly, more people are going to college than ever. Attending college typically results in a higher-paying job, but it also delays moving into the work force full time and entails paying ever-rising tuition. With all its benefits, this expensive lengthening of the education process makes it difficult for youths to become financially independent until they complete their studies. And even when they have achieved independence, young people's full-time income has not increased as rapidly over the years as that of other age groups.

This prolonged economic dependency may contribute to the increasingly older ages at which youths now marry. During the 1950s and 1960s, the average age for women at first marriage was relatively low (about 20); between 1975 and 1987, this rose rapidly, reaching an average of 24 in that short time. Viewed another way, marriage *rates* among 18- to 24-year-old women have dropped significantly; that is, the share of women in that population that are currently married is much lower than before. On the other hand, rates for older women (25 to 44 years old) remained stable between 1975 and 1987. This means that the average age at first marriage for women is now higher than at any point since 1890, when such data were first compiled for the United States. Social scientists debate the meaning of this trend, but many attribute delays in marriages to economic factors. Losses in the earning power of young men and women, and increasing numbers of young people going to college (also documented in this volume), may be reasons why women are putting off marriage.

While marriage rates in the United States have dropped, divorce rates have risen significantly. Most of the rise occurred during a relatively short span of years, between 1965 and 1975. Since 1975, changes in the divorce rate have been much smaller, with the rate even dropping slightly since 1980. These data, especially the stabilization since 1980, suggest a shift in society's acceptance of divorce over the last quarter century rather than a continuing dissolution of the American family. Even so, compared with other industrialized countries, the United States has both relatively high marriage rates and high divorce rates. Despite the apparent stability in the divorce rate in recent years, over 1 million children under age 18 are still affected by the breakup of families each year. Millions more are growing up with only one parent. As social science examines the emotional and psychological consequences of single-parent households, the economic consequences are already clear. Single-parent families tend to suffer severe disadvantages, which we will examine below.

Economic Well-Being

While the average size of the family has dwindled in recent years, its average income has stabilized. Between 1950 and 1970, median family income (adjusted for inflation) rose significantly, but for the next dozen years it did not change much. After 1982, family income increased slightly to reach an all-time high of $34,213 in 1989. Coupled with the smaller size of families, these income figures indicate a growing income per family member. On the average, then, American families are slowly growing more affluent.

This growth masks a countervailing trend: the average income for all males working full time fell between 1975 and 1989. The decline has required more family members to participate in the labor force. Married women chiefly

have taken up the slack. In 1960, only 39 percent of married women in families with children 6 to 17 years old worked; 62 percent did so in 1980 and 74 percent in 1990. (A portion of the increased participation consisted of part-time work.) Even more dramatic has been the rise in employment of married women in families with children under 6—from 19 percent in 1960 to 59 percent in 1990. This increased employment of women outside of the home and rising wages for women are at least partially responsible for the stable family income figures. The growing number of two-wage-earner families contributed to the modest 8 percent rise in family incomes between 1975 and 1989. At the same time, the demand for child day care has risen, with the consequential need for families to absorb costs for such care into their budgets.

While the economic condition for families generally has improved, many, particularly single-parent families, endure financial hardships. In 1989, about 19 percent of children under 18 lived in poverty. The rate varied by race, ranging from 14 percent for white children to 43 percent for black children. These poverty rate figures are generally higher than they were in 1970 but much lower than in 1960. Child poverty is heavily concentrated in single-parent families, most of which are headed by women. In 1989, about 57 percent of all children in poverty lived with their single mothers. Despite such high poverty rates, most unmarried women with children work. About 86 percent of all divorced women, 75 percent of all separated women, and 70 percent of all never-married women with 6- to 17-year-old children were in the labor force in 1990.

A comparison of the labor force participation of young women and men reflects the impact of changes in family work habits and the delay in marriage, particularly among women. The labor force participation rates for young men showed little change from 1950 through 1989. About 89 percent of 20- to 24-year-old men were in the labor force in 1950; the percentage for 1989 was 85 percent. In contrast, the rate for 20- to 24-year-old women rose from 46 percent in 1950 to 72 percent in 1989. Although most of the growth in women's labor force participation occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, the rate continued to rise slowly in the 1980s.

Beyond broad-based changes in women's labor force participation at all ages, some of the concerns of today's youth hinge on securing well-paying jobs. Unemployment rates for youths, particularly black youths, remain high. Young people with jobs have seen their income levels grow at slower rates than those of their elders. And while income for all full-time, year-round workers rose rapidly between 1955 and 1970 (after adjustment for inflation), for males it was lower in 1989 than it had been in 1970.

Despite their consistently high labor participation, real income for all men who worked full time actually dropped by 5 percent between 1970 and 1982. Following the early-1980's recession, only part of this loss was recovered by 1989. For young men who worked full time, income has not bounced back at all: the real annual income for 20- to 24-year-old men in 1987 was 25 percent below what they earned in 1970. At the same time, 20- to 24-year-old women lost about 11 percent of their real income, though for all full-time women workers it rose by about 10 percent. While the gain of women's income relative to men's suggests some improvement in pay equity, the loss in earning power of young adults is a pervasive problem. For example, as noted earlier, it may be one factor in the delay of marriages and child rearing.

Living arrangements of young adults may reflect their reduced income. For example, the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds living with their parents rose from 43 percent in 1960 to 48 percent in 1980. Between 1980 and 1989, the figure rose to 52 percent. In contrast, the number of 18- to 24-year-olds who lived with their spouse (not in their

parents' house) declined from 42 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1989.

Health

While youths survive to age 24 more than ever before, they still suffer their share of health problems. Yet more and more, these problems stem from behavior rather than disease. Generally, the number of deaths per 100,000 men 15 to 24 years old fell from 168 in 1950 to 146 in 1987. For young women, the rate fell from 89 to 52. These drops mirrored youth's declining rates of death from diseases during this time, reflecting medical advances and other possible factors. On the other hand, those years recorded a rise in the rate of deaths from homicide and suicide. White male suicide rates exceeded those for women or minority males. However, the homicide rate was higher for minority males than for women or white males.

One positive note: the proportion of high school seniors who had used illegal drugs in 1989 (51 percent) was slightly lower than that in 1975. This fact is positive only when compared with the peak year, 1980, when 65 percent of seniors reported using illegal drugs. The percentage of seniors who used drugs during the previous 30 days also dropped, from 37 percent in 1980 to 20 percent in 1989. Finally, on most items of various physical fitness tests, young people performed better in 1989 than in 1980. Their only decline occurred on endurance runs.

Education

The education indicators show some positive news. Certainly a much higher proportion of students are completing high school today than in the 1950s. In 1950, barely half (53 percent) of 25- to 29-year-olds had completed high school, and only 8 percent had completed 4 years of college. In 1988, the figures had climbed to 86 percent completing high school and 23 percent completing 4 years of college. Improvements for minority youth were even more dramatic, with high school completion rates jumping from 24 to 82 percent.

It is more problematical to judge student achievement during this period because we lack appropriate measures. Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) declined between 1965-66 and 1980-81, but these scores have been affected by increased participation in the testing program and are not designed to measure trends in student achievement. Reading scores on the National Assessment for Educational Progress (NAEP), a test specifically designed to measure national trends, revealed no general improvement in reading performance between 1979-80 and 1987-88. However, rises in the scores of black 17-year-olds as well as in the share of students reading at the basic level or better suggest improvements in the education of our less-advantaged students. In fact, the sizable gaps in test scores between whites and blacks, and between whites and Hispanics, have dropped significantly in the last two decades in reading, math, and science.

Other results from NAEP not presented in this volume show that students improved slightly in basic mathematics and science operations between 1977 and 1986 but did not improve in moderately complex operations. In addition, a recent test of literacy among young adults found that nearly all had a basic functional literacy.

Perhaps more disturbing is an international comparison of mathematics and science performance among 8th-graders. In 1988, U.S. 8th-graders took a test on which they scored among the bottom third in math and science achievement among students from six countries and four Canadian provinces. On international science tests administered between 1983 and 1986, U.S. 14-year-olds scored somewhat lower than their peers in 12 other countries, better than those in 1 other country, and about the same as those in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Thailand. On the

whole, student achievement seems to be rising slowly in elementary and secondary schools. But many educators doubt whether current achievement levels are sufficient to ensure American competitiveness in the future.

Citizenship and Values

How are American young people developing as citizens? Data on voting behavior show that only 36 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds voted in the 1988 Presidential elections; 61 percent of older persons voted in that election. Between 1972 and 1988, the voting rate for black youth rose to about the same level as that for whites. But if voting data reveal disinterest in traditional values among American youth, other indicators may tell a different story. High school seniors of 1982 (surveyed in 1986) rated having a happy family life and finding a good job as their highest goals. Compared with 1972 seniors (surveyed in 1976) the 1982 seniors gave higher ratings to living close to their parents and providing better opportunities for their own children.

Final Notes

In the previous pages we have tried to present the data in our charts and tables without interpreting them, limiting our narrative to illustration. We recognize it is never possible to succeed at this effort—because, as some of our most supportive critics point out, the mere selection of data and time periods suggests some interpretation. We wish, therefore, to be judged on the basis of our success at being evenhanded and at fueling in others the desire to examine and interpret the information in this book.

Similarly, we have not attempted to interrelate the book's indicators. For example, it appears young people in their twenties are becoming independent adults—financially and socially—at later ages than before. We know the decision to marry and begin a family is put off in periods or places where the cost of living is too high and youth earnings relatively low. The baby boom and the growing female work force have created immense competition for jobs, complicating the tough choices youths must face. But elaborating these and other interrelations among the data sets, and considering issues of cause and effect, are vital work we hope readers will undertake.

In addition, we recognize that this book does not report on other important dimensions of young peoples' lives. For some we have been unable to find reliable data. Figures on child abuse, runaways, and drug-addicted babies, for example, are of considerable public interest but difficult to obtain or verify.

Indicators of more subjective measures of human lives are also hard to discover. Three recent surveys charted the frequency with which families sit down to dinner together and found the frequency relatively high. But documenting the effect of the family dinner on a youth's behavior and performance is harder to do, and so is finding longitudinal data about family eating habits. Little wonder, then, that we lack hard information on the subtler aspects of young lives—their attachments to friends, their sense of control over their futures, their methods of coping with anonymity, their perceptions of how much adults care for their welfare.

We would like to think that the indicators that follow define the essence of American youth. But we know how much more is left to be done. So our more modest goal is to etch an outline that others might fill and suggest connections that others might strengthen. While this endeavor may inspire yet more questions, we trust it may also answer a few.

Indicators

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Demographics and Family Composition

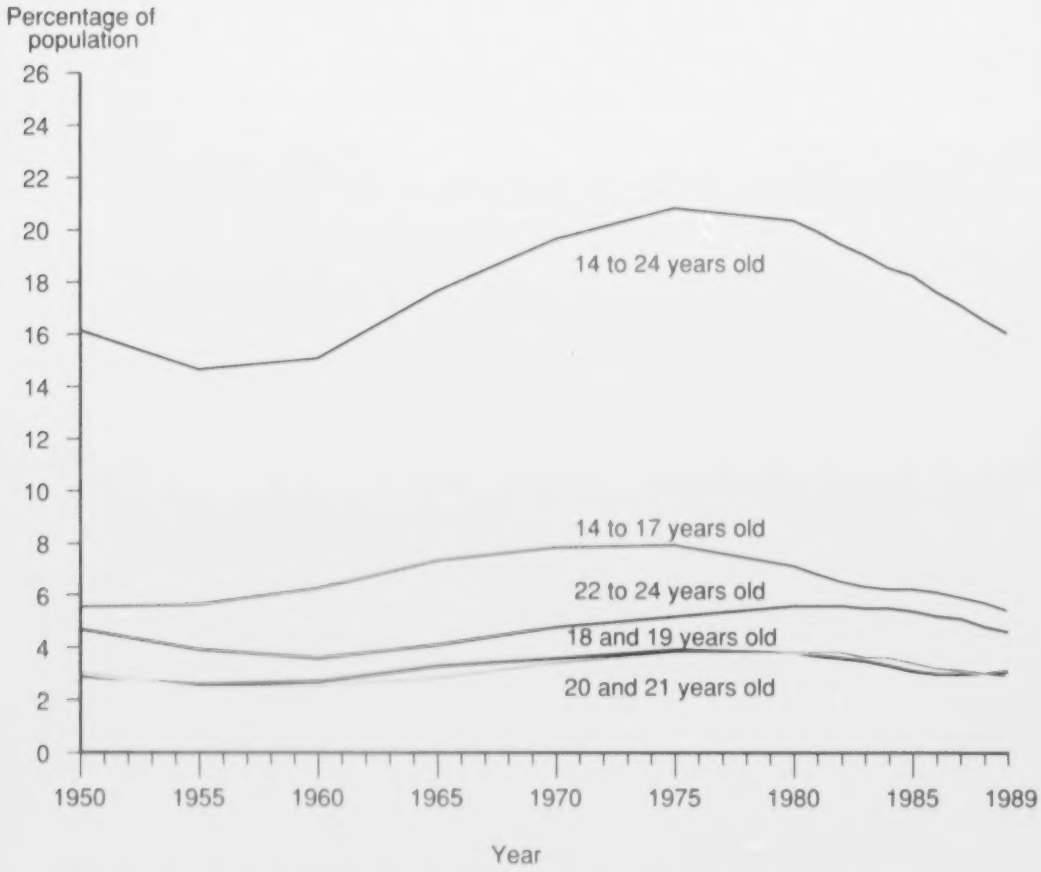
Population, by selected age groups: 1950 to 1989

Year	Persons, all ages	Total 14 to 24 years old	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old
			Number of persons, in thousands			
1950	152,271	24,519	8,444	4,395	4,551	7,129
1955	165,931	24,215	9,248	4,254	4,189	6,525
1960	179,979	26,964	11,211	4,886	4,443	6,425
1965	193,526	33,999	14,146	6,450	5,503	7,902
1970	203,984	39,909	15,921	7,410	6,850	9,728
1975	215,465	44,860	17,125	8,418	8,089	11,228
1980	227,255	46,233	16,140	8,713	8,664	12,716
1981	229,637	45,767	15,599	8,553	8,723	12,892
1982	231,996	45,052	15,040	8,425	8,700	12,887
1983	234,284	44,413	14,720	8,204	8,551	12,938
1984	236,477	43,850	14,705	7,818	8,424	12,903
1985	238,736	43,365	14,865	7,500	8,186	12,814
1986	241,096	42,530	14,797	7,322	7,808	12,603
1987	243,400	41,574	14,467	7,315	7,491	12,301
1988	245,807	40,646	13,982	7,480	7,319	11,865
1989	248,239	39,841	13,496	7,643	7,317	11,385
			Percentage of total population			
1950	100.0	16.1	5.5	2.9	3.0	4.7
1955	100.0	14.6	5.6	2.6	2.5	3.9
1960	100.0	15.0	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.6
1965	100.0	17.6	7.3	3.3	2.8	4.1
1970	100.0	19.6	7.8	3.6	3.4	4.8
1975	100.0	20.8	7.9	3.9	3.8	5.2
1980	100.0	20.3	7.1	3.8	3.8	5.6
1981	100.0	19.9	6.8	3.7	3.8	5.6
1982	100.0	19.4	6.5	3.6	3.8	5.6
1983	100.0	19.0	6.3	3.5	3.6	5.5
1984	100.0	18.5	6.2	3.3	3.6	5.5
1985	100.0	18.2	6.2	3.1	3.4	5.4
1986	100.0	17.6	6.1	3.0	3.2	5.2
1987	100.0	17.1	5.9	3.0	3.1	5.1
1988	100.0	16.5	5.7	3.0	3.0	4.8
1989	100.0	16.0	5.4	3.1	2.9	4.6

NOTE: Data for 1960 and later years are for resident population as of July of the indicated year. Data for 1950 and 1955 are for total U.S. population as of July 1, including Alaska, Hawaii, and armed forces overseas. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, No. 311, 519, 917, 1000, 1022, and 1057; and unpublished data.

Young adults as a percentage of total population, by age group: 1950 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, nos. 311, 519, 917, 1000, 1022, and 1057; and unpublished data.

Because of the 'baby boom,' the proportion of young adults 14 to 24 years old grew from 15 percent in 1955 to 21 percent in 1975. Between 1975 and 1989, this proportion fell from 21 percent to 16 percent.

Projections of the population, birth to age 24, by race/ethnicity and age: 1990 to 2010

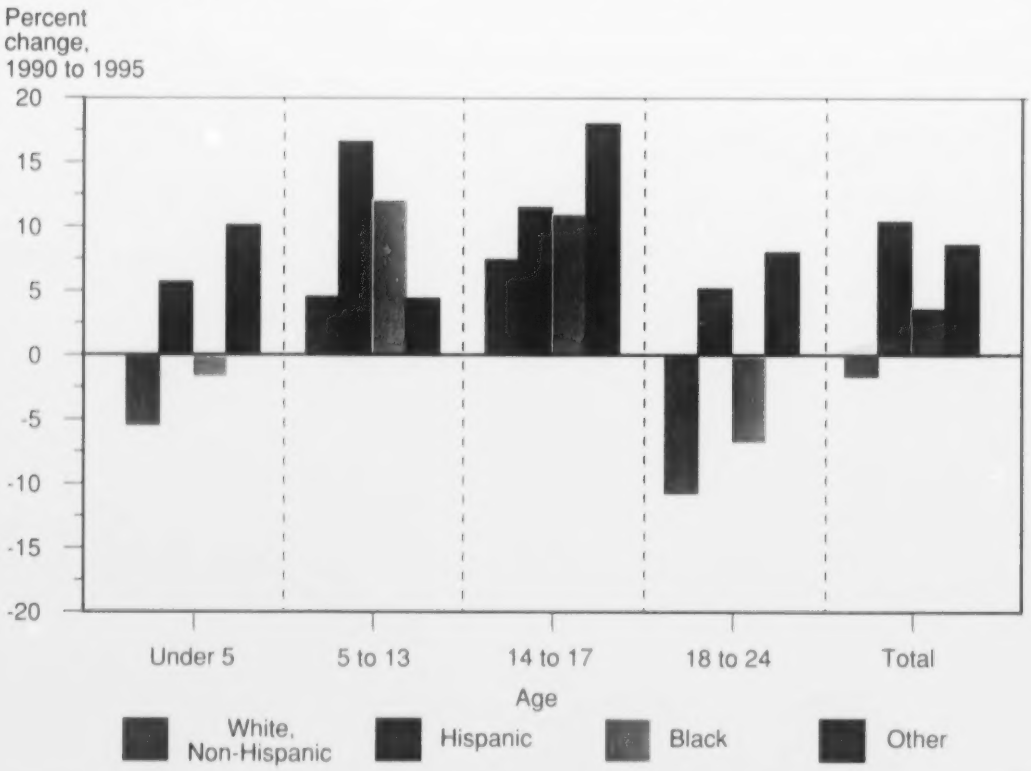
Race/ethnicity and age	Population, in millions				Percent change			
	1990	1995	2000	2010	1985 to 1990	1990 to 1995	1995 to 2000	2000 to 2010
Total, all ages	249.7	259.6	268.0	283.2	4.6	4.0	3.2	5.7
All races	90.1	90.8	92.0	92.5	-1.6	0.8	1.3	0.6
Under 5	19.2	18.6	17.6	18.0	4.0	-3.0	-5.3	2.0
5 to 13	32.2	34.4	34.4	31.9	8.5	7.0	-0.2	-7.3
14 to 17	13.0	14.1	15.4	15.0	-12.1	8.7	9.2	-2.6
18 to 24	25.8	23.7	24.6	27.7	-10.2	-8.1	3.8	12.4
White, non-Hispanic	64.1	63.1	62.5	59.9	-4.1	-1.6	-1.0	-4.1
Under 5	13.2	12.5	11.5	11.2	2.4	-5.4	-8.2	-2.7
5 to 13	22.7	23.8	23.2	20.3	6.1	4.6	-2.2	-12.6
14 to 17	9.3	10.0	10.6	9.9	-15.3	7.5	6.4	-6.9
18 to 24	18.9	16.9	17.2	18.6	-12.4	-10.7	1.8	8.0
Hispanic	9.5	10.5	11.5	13.3	10.0	10.4	9.5	16.0
Under 5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	14.2	5.7	3.5	14.3
5 to 13	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.8	15.8	16.6	8.3	9.0
14 to 17	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	5.5	11.5	21.0	13.5
18 to 24	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.6	1.6	5.2	10.2	30.1
Black*	14.1	14.6	15.2	16.1	1.9	3.7	4.1	6.1
Under 5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	5.2	-1.6	-2.7	7.2
5 to 13	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.6	14.6	12.1	1.1	-2.2
14 to 17	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	-9.5	11.0	17.9	-0.0
18 to 24	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.6	-8.2	-6.7	6.5	21.9
Other*	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	7.6	8.6	7.7	13.7
Under 5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	10.1	7.8	14.5
5 to 13	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	13.2	4.4	7.7	15.6
14 to 17	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	7.0	18.0	-3.5	20.0
18 to 24	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	5.4	8.0	14.6	7.5

* Includes small numbers of Hispanics.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentages are computed on unrounded data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Projections of the Hispanic Population: 1983 to 2080.*

Percent change in population, by race/ethnicity and age: 1990 to 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Projections of the Hispanic Population: 1983 to 2080.*

The high-school-age population is expected to begin increasing in the early 1990s, followed by increases in the traditional college-age population in the late 1990s. The number of 14- to 17-year-olds is expected to rise 9 percent between 1990 and 1995, with a further increase of 9 percent in the later half of the decade. A decline of 8 percent in the number of 18- to 24-year-olds is anticipated for the first half of the decade, but this trend is expected to reverse in the last half.

These population increases are expected to be greater among minority groups than whites. Between 1990 and 1995, the number of white 14- to 17-year-olds is expected to rise by 7 percent compared with 11 percent for Hispanics and blacks. This divergence in growth patterns is projected to expand through the later part of the decade, with the number of white 14- to 17-year-olds growing by only 6 percent compared with 21 percent for Hispanics and 18 percent for blacks.

Number and rate of marriages and median age at first marriage: 1950 to 1989

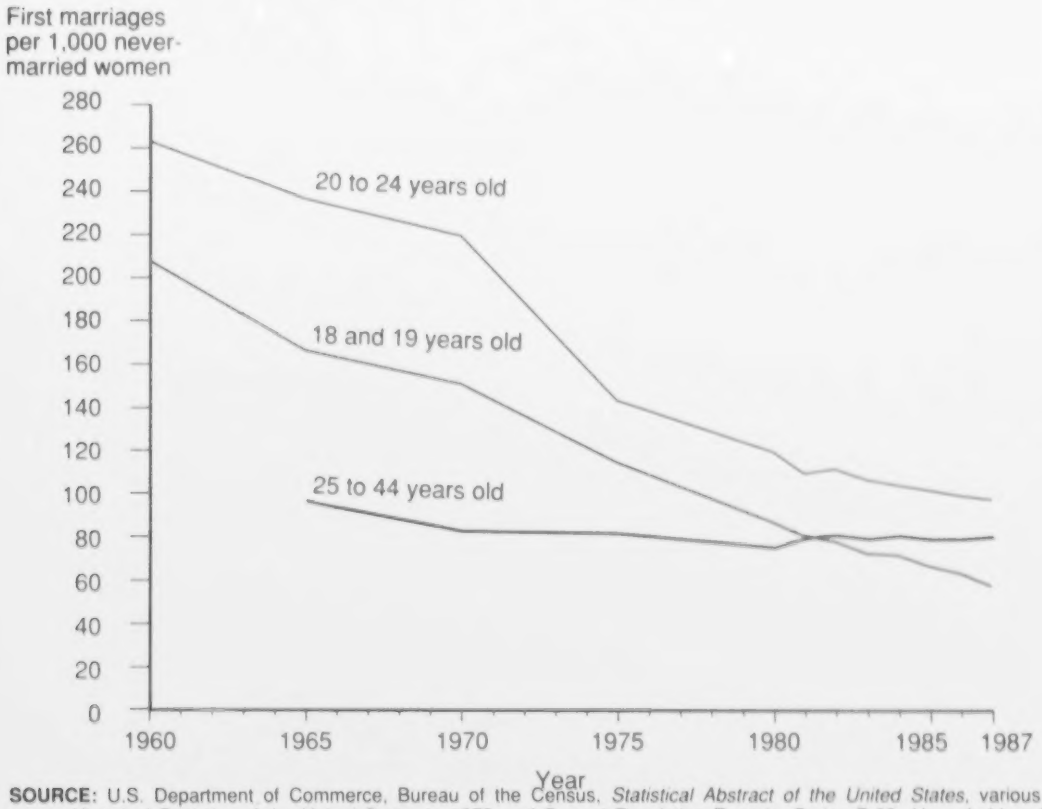
Year	Number of marriages,[1] in thousands	Number of marriages[1] per 1,000 unmarried women[2] 15 to 44 years old	Number of first marriages of women per 1,000 never-married women			Male median age at first marriage	Female median age at first marriage
			18 and 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old		
1950	1,667	166.4	—	—	—	22.8	20.3
1955	1,531	161.1	—	—	—	22.6	20.2
1960	1,523	148.0	208.4	263.9	—	22.8	20.3
1965	1,800	144.3	166.9	237.3	96.4	22.5	20.4
1970	2,159	140.2	151.4	220.1	82.5	22.5	20.6
1975	2,153	118.5	115.0	143.8	81.7	22.7	20.8
1980	2,390	102.6	87.3	119.8	74.9	23.6	21.8
1981	2,422	103.1	80.7	110.0	79.3	23.9	22.0
1982	2,456	101.9	78.5	111.9	80.7	24.1	22.3
1983	2,446	99.3	72.6	106.9	79.2	24.4	22.5
1984	2,477	99.0	72.1	104.4	80.5	24.6	22.8
1985	2,413	94.9	67.2	102.1	79.0	24.8	23.0
1986	2,407	93.9	63.7	99.6	79.1	25.1	23.3
1987	2,403	92.4	57.8	97.8	80.1	25.3	23.6
1988	2,389	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989	2,404	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not available.
[1] Includes remarriages.
[2] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, No. 349. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of first marriages of women per 1,000 never-married women, by age: 1960 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Women are delaying marriage. Between 1960 and 1987, first-marriage rates for 18- to 24-year-old women dropped. First-marriage rates of women 25 to 44 years old remained stable between 1970 and 1987. The change for young women reflects a similar rise in median age at first marriage for men. In 1987, the average age for first-time grooms was 25; in 1975 it was 23.

Number and rate of divorces and number and percentage of children under 18 involved annually in divorces: 1950 to 1989

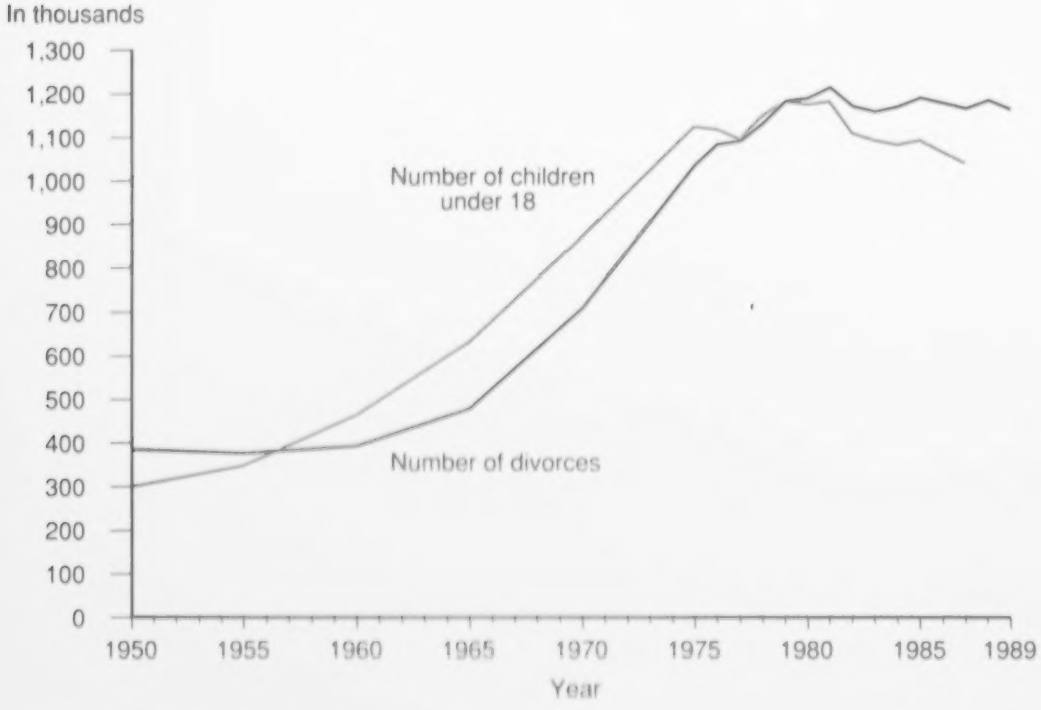
Year	Number of divorces, in thousands	Number of divorces per 1,000 married women, 15 years old and over [1]	Median years of marriage before divorce	Number of children [2] involved in a divorce each year, in thousands	Percent of children [2] involved in a divorce each year
1950	385	10.3	5.8	299	0.6
1955	377	9.3	6.4	347	0.6
1960	393	9.2	7.1	463	0.7
1965	479	10.6	7.2	630	0.9
1970	708	14.9	6.7	870	1.2
1975	1,036	20.3	6.5	1,123	1.7
1976	1,083	21.1	6.5	1,117	1.7
1977	1,091	21.1	6.6	1,095	1.7
1978	1,130	21.9	6.6	1,147	1.8
1979	1,181	22.8	6.8	1,181	1.8
1980	1,189	22.6	6.8	1,174	1.8
1981	1,213	22.6	7.0	1,180	1.9
1982	1,170	21.7	7.0	1,108	1.8
1983	1,158	21.3	7.0	1,091	1.7
1984	1,169	21.5	6.9	1,081	1.7
1985	1,190	21.7	6.8	1,091	1.7
1986	1,178	21.2	6.9	1,064	1.7
1987	1,166	20.8	7.0	1,038	1.6
1988	1,183	—	—	—	—
1989	1,163	—	—	—	—

— Data not available.
[1] Rates for 1975-79 are based on population estimates that were not revised in accordance with the 1980 Census results.
[2] Includes children under 18 only.

NOTE: Cumulative numbers of children involved in/affected by divorce are not available. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of divorces and children under 18 involved in divorces per year: 1950 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, nos. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

The annual number of divorces was 12 percent higher in 1989 than in 1975, following a large increase of 116 percent between 1965 and 1975. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 married women) peaked in 1979 at 23. Since then, the divorce rate has dipped to about 21 per 1,000. About 1 million children were involved in divorces in 1987. Since 1976, the number and percentage of children under 18 involved in divorces each year has changed very little.

Indicator **5. Marriage and Divorce Rates**

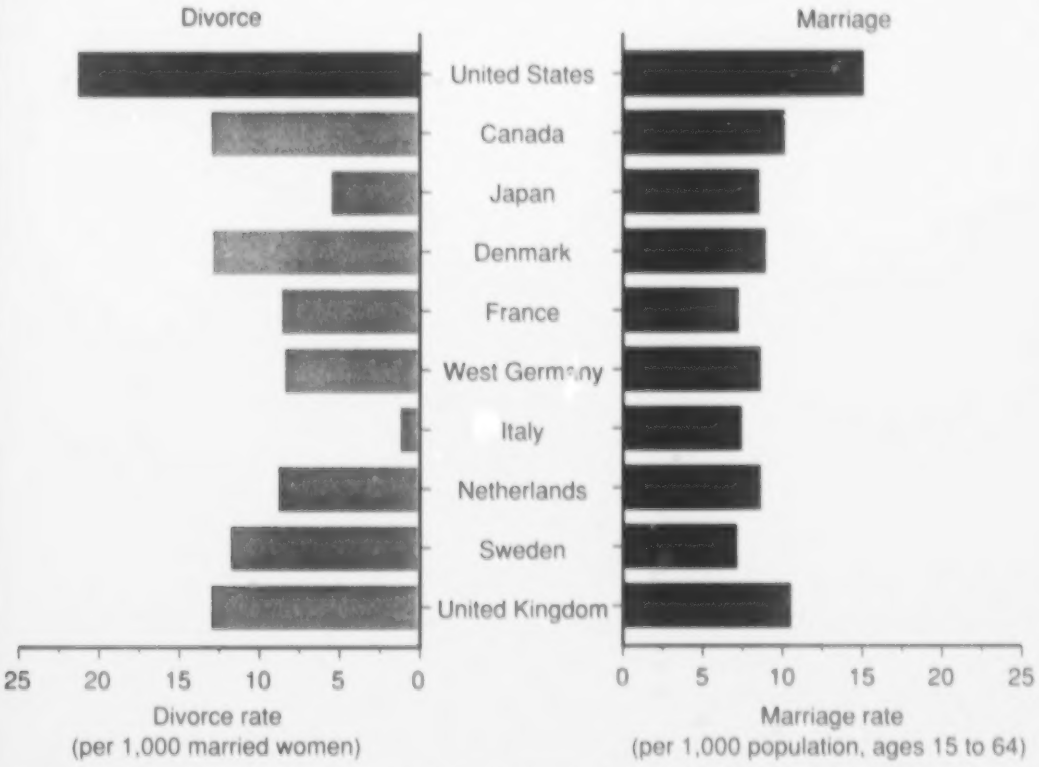
Marriage and divorce rates in 10 countries: 1960 to 1986

Country	1960	1970	1980	1986
		Marriages per 1,000 persons 15 to 64 years old		
United States *	14.1	17.0	15.9	15.1
Canada	12.4	14.3	11.8	10.2
Denmark	12.2	11.5	7.9	9.0
France	11.3	12.4	9.7	7.3
West Germany	13.9	11.5	8.9	8.7
Italy	11.7	11.3	8.7	7.5
Japan	14.5	14.4	9.8	8.6
Netherlands	12.7	15.2	9.6	8.7
Sweden	10.2	8.2	7.1	7.2
United Kingdom	11.5	13.5	11.6	10.6
		Divorces per 1,000 married women		
United States	9.2	14.9	22.6	21.2
Canada	1.8	6.3	10.9	12.9
Denmark	5.9	7.6	11.2	12.8
France	2.9	3.3	6.3	8.5
West Germany	3.6	5.1	6.1	8.3
Italy	—	1.3	0.8	1.1
Japan	3.6	3.9	4.8	5.4
Netherlands	2.2	3.3	7.5	8.7
Sweden	5.0	6.8	11.4	11.7
United Kingdom	2.0	4.7	12.0	12.9

— Data not available.
* Beginning in 1980, includes unlicensed marriages registered in California.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics*, 1988; and various national sources.

Marriage and divorce rates in 10 countries: 1986



SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988*, and various national sources.

Despite a decline in marriage rates (see indicator 3), the United States still has substantially higher marriage rates than other developed nations. Between 1970 and 1986, marriage rates in eight other industrialized nations showed larger declines than those in the United States. For example, Japan's fell from 14.4 marriages per 1,000 adults in 1970 to 8.6 in 1986. At the same time, the U.S. rate declined only from 17.0 to 15.1.

The United States also has had a much higher divorce rate than these other countries. However, since 1980, divorce rates in these countries have risen, while they have declined slightly in the United States.

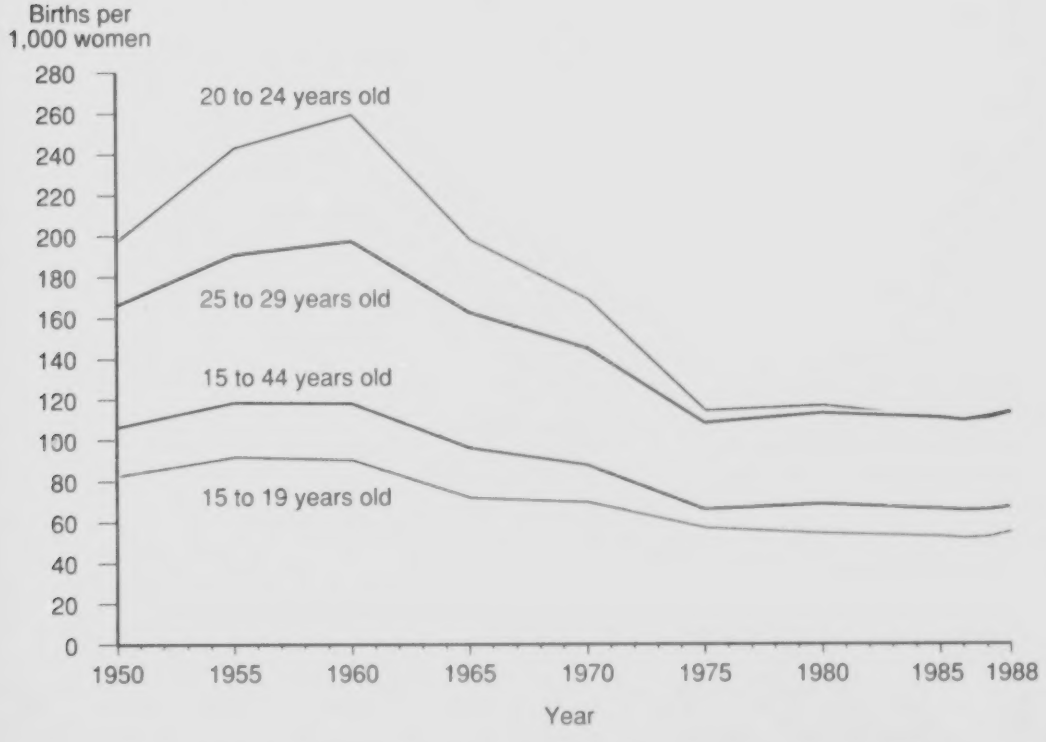
Birth rates for all women 15 to 44 years old, by age and race: 1950 to 1988

Year	Number of live births per 1,000 women, by age						
	Total 15 to 44	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
				All races			
1950	106.2	81.6	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1
1955	118.3	90.5	242.0	190.5	116.2	58.7	16.1
1960	118.0	89.1	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5
1965	96.3	70.4	196.8	162.5	95.0	46.4	12.8
1970	87.9	68.3	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1
1975	66.0	55.6	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6
1980	68.4	53.0	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9
1985	66.2	51.3	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0
1986	65.4	50.6	108.2	109.2	69.3	24.3	4.1
1987	65.7	51.1	108.9	110.8	71.3	26.2	4.4
1988	67.2	53.6	111.5	113.4	73.7	27.9	4.8
				White			
1950	102.3	70.0	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5
1955	113.7	79.2	236.0	186.8	114.1	56.7	15.4
1960	113.2	79.4	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7
1965	91.3	60.7	189.8	158.8	91.7	44.1	12.0
1970	84.1	57.4	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5
1975	62.5	46.4	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2
1980	64.7	44.7	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4
1985	63.0	42.8	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6
1986	61.9	41.8	101.5	108.3	68.9	23.3	3.7
1987	62.0	41.9	101.1	109.5	70.8	25.2	4.0
1988	63.0	43.7	102.5	111.6	72.9	26.9	4.4
				Black and other races*			
1950	137.3	163.5	242.6	173.8	112.6	64.3	21.2
1955	154.3	168.3	283.4	219.6	133.5	75.4	22.0
1960	153.6	158.2	294.2	214.6	135.6	74.2	22.0
1965	131.9	136.1	247.3	188.1	118.3	63.8	19.3
1970	113.0	133.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6
1975	87.7	106.4	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6	7.5
1980	88.6	94.9	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5
1985	83.2	89.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9
1986	83.0	89.7	140.4	113.8	71.5	30.3	6.3
1987	84.4	90.9	145.4	117.3	73.8	31.5	6.5
1988	87.5	95.3	152.3	122.3	77.8	33.4	7.0

*Includes black and other racial groups. Hispanics are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume 1, Natality, 1986*.

Number of births per 1,000 women, by age: 1950 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1986*, vol. 1.

For all age groups shown above, the rates at which women gave birth declined significantly after 1960. For 20- to 29-year-old women, birth rates peaked in 1960 and then fell sharply until 1975. Rates for women in their 20s have been relatively stable since 1975. In contrast, birth rates for 30- to 34-year-old women rose from 52 per 1,000 in 1975 to 74 per 1,000 in 1988. Birth rates for minority women are higher than for white women, particularly among the younger age groups. The number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old was 63 per 1,000 women for whites and 88 for blacks and other races.

Indicator 7. Births to Unmarried Women

Birth rates for unmarried women 15 to 44 years old, by age and race: 1950 to 1988

Year	Number of live births to unmarried women [1] per 1,000 unmarried women, by age						
	Total 15 to 44	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
				All races			
1950	14.1	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0
1955	—	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	—
1960	21.6	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6
1965	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5
1970	26.4	22.4	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
1975	24.5	23.9	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1980	29.4	27.6	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1985	32.8	31.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1986	34.3	32.6	49.7	42.0	26.9	12.2	2.7
1987	36.1	34.1	53.1	44.3	29.3	13.5	2.9
1988	38.6	36.8	56.7	48.1	31.7	14.9	3.2
				White			
1950	6.1	5.1	10.0	8.7	5.9	—	0.9
1955	—	6.0	15.0	13.3	8.6	—	—
1960	9.2	6.6	18.2	18.2	10.8	—	3.9
1965	11.6	7.9	22.1	24.3	16.6	—	4.9
1970	13.9	10.9	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
1975	12.4	12.0	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1980	17.6	16.2	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
1985	21.8	20.5	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6	1.9
1986	23.2	21.5	33.5	29.2	19.2	9.3	2.1
1987	24.6	22.8	35.8	30.7	21.2	10.3	2.3
1988	26.6	24.8	38.3	33.8	22.9	11.5	2.6
				Black and other races [2]			
1950	71.2	68.5	105.4	94.2	63.5	—	8.7
1955	—	77.6	133.0	125.2	100.9	—	—
1960	98.3	76.5	166.5	171.8	104.0	—	—
1965	97.6	75.8	152.6	164.7	137.8	—	—
1970	89.9	90.8	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
1975	79.0	86.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1980	77.2	81.7	106.6	79.1	46.9	19.2	5.6
1985	73.2	79.4	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4	4.7
1986	74.8	79.7	109.5	82.3	50.8	21.6	4.9
1987	78.3	81.6	116.6	89.2	54.2	23.9	5.4
1988	81.8	85.9	124.3	94.6	57.9	25.4	5.5

—Data not available.

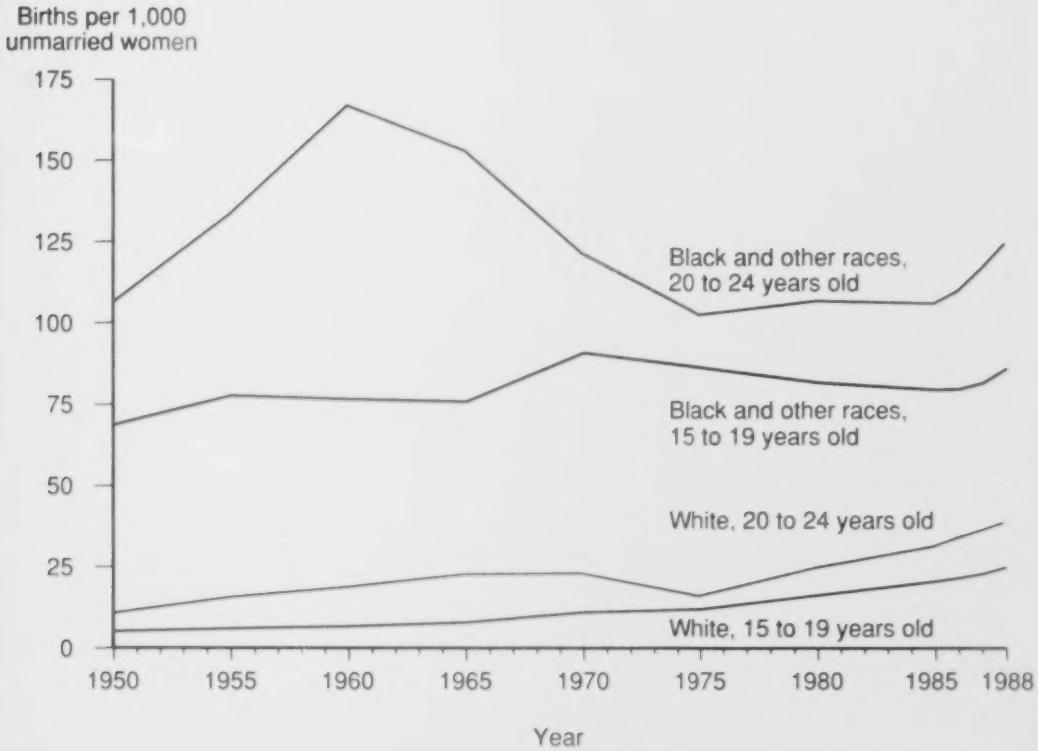
[1] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

[2] Includes black and other racial groups. Hispanics are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" categories.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Trends in Illegitimacy, United States 1940-68*.

Number of births per 1,000 unmarried women, by race and age: 1950 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Trends in Illegitimacy, United States 1940-68*.

Between 1960 and 1975, birth rates for unmarried "black and other races" women 20 to 24 years old dropped significantly. Between 1975 and 1988, birth rates for white and minority unmarried women rose. The rate for unmarried "black and other races" teenagers remained relatively stable between 1975 and 1988, while for white teenagers it rose. Still, the rates for 15- to 24-year-old unmarried "black and other races" women remain much higher than those for white women.

Indicator 8. Births to Unmarried Women

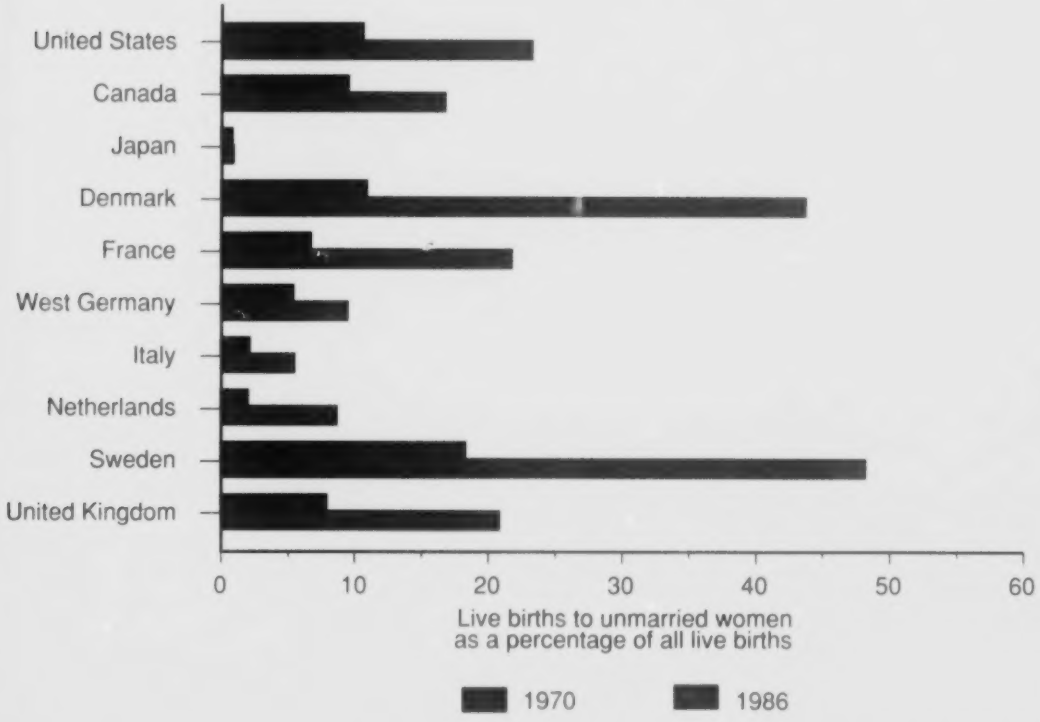
Births to unmarried women as a percentage of all live births in 10 countries: 1960 to 1986

Country	1960	1970	1980	1986	Percent change in live births, 1960 to 1986	
					Total	Unmarried women
United States*	5.3	10.7	18.4	23.4	–12	292
Canada	4.3	9.6	11.3	16.9	–22	209
Denmark	7.8	11.0	33.2	43.9	–27	308
France	6.1	6.8	11.4	21.9	–5	243
West Germany	6.3	5.5	7.6	9.6	–55	–2
Italy	2.4	2.2	4.3	5.6	–39	41
Japan	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	–14	–26
Netherlands	1.3	2.1	4.1	8.8	–23	403
Sweden	11.3	18.4	39.7	48.4	0	329
United Kingdom	5.2	8.0	11.5	21.0	–18	231

*Beginning in 1980, includes unlicensed marriages registered in California.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988*; and various national sources.

Births to unmarried women as a percentage of all live births in 10 countries: 1970 and 1986



SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics 1988;* and various national sources.

Since 1960, the number of births has dropped in many industrialized countries, but the decline has been less severe in the United States than in many others. The number of births fell by 12 percent in the United States between 1960 and 1986, but it plunged by 55 percent in West Germany and 39 percent in Italy.

The number of births to unmarried women rose rapidly in many countries, including the United States. Although the proportion of births to unmarried women also has been rising, wide divergences in rates are evident. In Japan, only 1 percent of the 1986 births were to unmarried women compared with 48 percent in Sweden and 44 percent in Denmark. The rates in the U.S. (23 percent) are similar to those in France (22 percent) and the United Kingdom (21 percent), but higher than those in Canada (17 percent) and West Germany (10 percent).

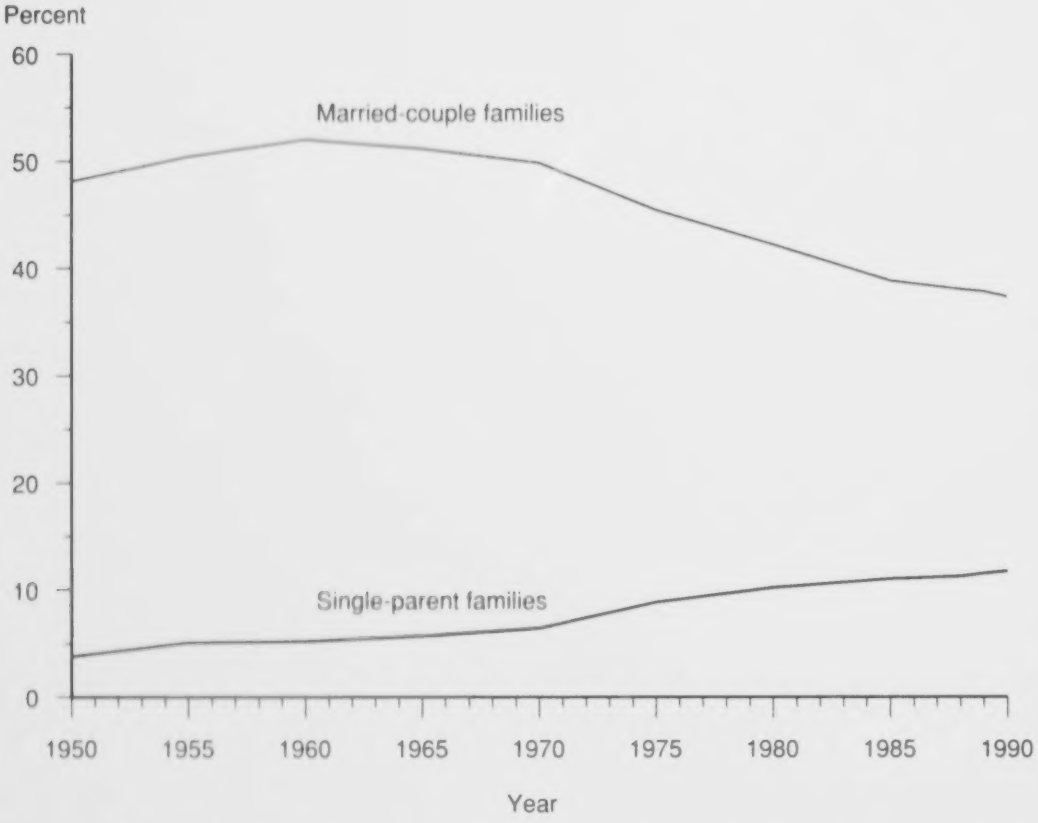
Number and percentage of families with own children under 18 years old, by family type and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1950 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total families	Families with own[1] children under 18					
		Total		Married-couple families		Single-parent families	
		Number	Percent of total families	Number	Percent of total families	Number	Percent of total families
All families							
1950	39,193	20,267	51.7	18,772	47.9	1,495	3.8
1955	41,934	23,181	55.3	21,056	50.2	2,125	5.1
1960	45,062	25,662	56.9	23,333	51.8	2,329	5.2
1965	47,836	27,073	56.6	24,346	50.9	2,727	5.7
1970	51,237	28,666	55.9	25,406	49.6	3,260	6.4
1975	55,712	30,057	54.0	25,169	45.2	4,888	8.8
1980	58,426	30,517	52.2	24,568	42.0	5,949	10.2
1985	62,706	31,112	49.6	24,210	38.6	6,902	11.0
1988	65,133	31,920	49.0	24,600	37.8	7,320	11.2
1989	65,837	32,322	49.1	24,735	37.6	7,587	11.5
1990	66,090	32,289	48.9	24,537	37.1	7,752	11.7
White[2]							
1970	46,022	25,439	55.3	23,170	50.3	2,269	4.9
1975	49,451	26,092	52.8	22,722	45.9	3,370	6.8
1980	51,389	26,162	50.9	22,153	43.1	4,008	7.8
1985	54,400	28,169	51.8	24,078	44.3	4,091	7.5
1988	56,044	26,618	47.5	21,699	38.7	4,919	8.8
1989	56,492	26,805	47.4	21,809	38.6	4,996	8.8
1990	56,590	26,718	47.2	21,579	38.1	5,138	9.1
Black[2]							
1970	4,774	2,934	61.5	1,965	41.2	969	20.3
1975	5,498	3,475	63.2	2,013	36.6	1,462	26.6
1980	6,042	3,731	61.8	1,884	31.2	1,847	30.6
1985	6,778	3,890	57.4	1,822	26.9	2,068	30.5
1988	7,177	4,195	58.5	2,016	28.1	2,179	30.4
1989	7,409	4,332	58.5	1,969	26.6	2,362	31.9
1990	7,470	4,378	58.6	1,972	26.4	2,405	32.2
Hispanic[3]							
1980	3,100	2,133	68.8	1,651	53.3	482	15.5
1985	3,939	2,602	66.1	1,892	48.0	710	18.0
1988	4,588	2,991	65.2	2,123	46.3	868	18.9
1989	4,823	3,095	64.2	2,234	46.3	862	17.9
1990	4,840	3,051	63.0	2,188	45.2	863	17.8

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.
[2] Includes Hispanics.
[3] Hispanics may be of any race.
NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Percentage of families with own children under 18 years old, by family type: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The proportion of married-couple families with children under 18 declined between 1970 and 1990, while the proportion of single-parent families grew. Family structures differ significantly among racial/ethnic groups. In 1990, more than half of black families with children were single-parent families. About 49 percent of all white families had children under 18 compared with 59 percent for black families and 63 percent for Hispanic families.

Number and percentage of own children under 18 years old in married-couple and single-parent families, by race of family householder: 1950 to 1989

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number of own [1] children under 18	Number and percent of own children under 18			
		Married-couple families		Single-parent families	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		All races			
1950	42,253	39,252	92.9	3,002	7.1
1955	54,712	48,655	88.9	6,057	11.1
1960	64,519	—	—	—	—
1965	66,014	59,557	90.2	6,457	9.8
1970	66,714	59,143	88.7	7,571	11.3
1975	62,733	52,611	83.9	10,122	16.1
1980	57,700	46,810	81.1	10,890	18.9
1985	57,658	45,556	79.0	12,102	21.0
1988	57,824	45,342	78.4	12,482	21.6
1989	58,876	45,959	78.1	12,918	21.9
		White [2]			
1970	57,446	52,791	91.9	4,655	8.1
1975	53,608	47,086	87.8	6,522	12.2
1980	48,739	41,903	86.0	6,836	14.0
1985	47,975	40,218	83.8	7,757	16.2
1988	48,000	39,915	83.2	8,085	16.8
1989	48,380	40,229	83.2	8,151	16.8
		Black [2]			
1970	8,462	5,619	66.4	2,843	33.6
1975	8,095	4,598	56.8	3,497	43.2
1980	7,724	3,845	49.8	3,879	50.2
1985	7,741	3,689	47.7	4,052	52.3
1988	7,780	3,744	48.1	4,035	51.9
1989	8,022	3,676	45.8	4,347	54.2
		Hispanic [3]			
1980	4,631	3,643	78.7	988	21.3
1985	5,663	4,171	73.7	1,492	26.3
1988	6,254	4,516	72.2	1,737	27.8
1989	6,355	4,552	71.6	1,804	28.4

—Data not available.

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Excludes householders under 18 years, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

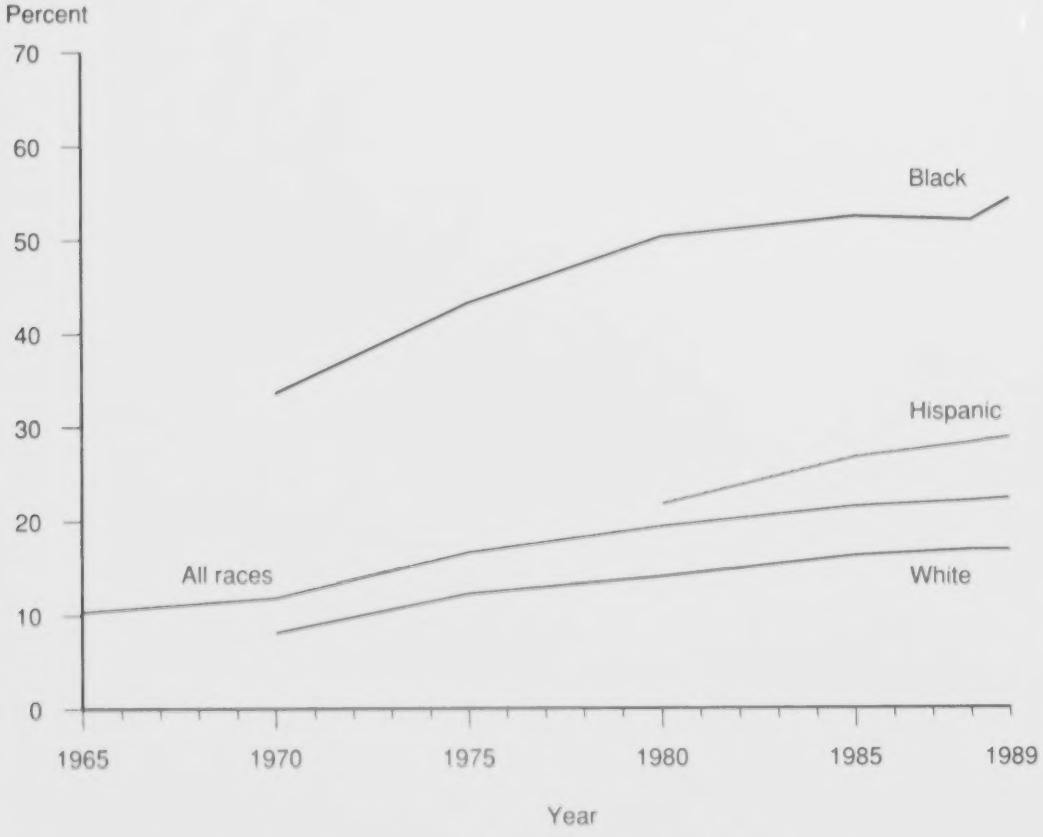
[2] Includes Hispanics.

[3] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988 and 1989*, nos. 433 and 445.

Percentage of own children living in single-parent families, by race of family householder: 1965 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988 and 1989*, nos. 443 and 445.

The proportion of children living in single-parent families is increasing. In 1989, 22 percent of children lived in single-parent families; only 11 percent did so in 1970. More than one-half of black children lived in single-parent homes in 1989.

Indicator 11. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1960 to 1989

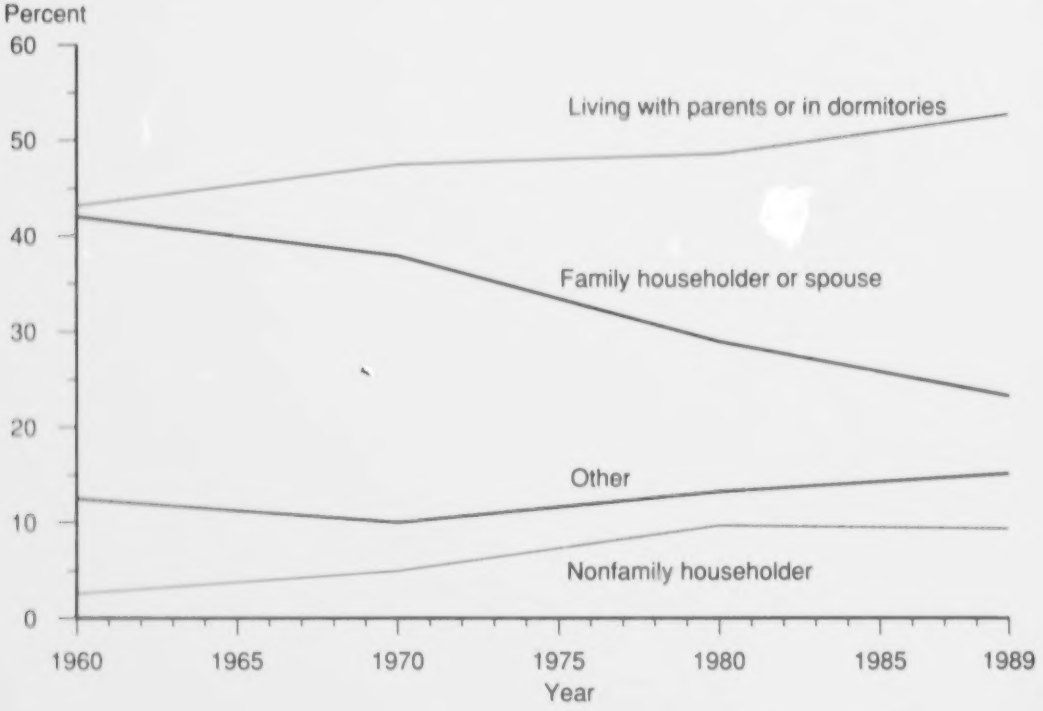
Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds	Number, in thousands				Percentage distribution			
	1960	1970	1980	1989	1960	1970	1980	1989
Total	14,718	22,357	29,122	25,629	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	6,333	10,582	14,091	13,450	43.0	47.3	48.4	52.5
Family householder or spouse	6,186	8,470	8,408	5,956	42.0	37.9	28.9	23.2
Nonfamily householder [2]	354	1,066	2,776	2,363	2.4	4.8	9.5	9.2
Other [3]	1,845	2,239	3,848	3,860	12.5	10.0	13.2	15.1
Male	6,842	10,398	14,278	12,574	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	3,583	5,641	7,755	7,308	52.4	54.3	54.3	58.1
Family householder or spouse	2,160	3,119	3,041	2,005	31.6	30.0	21.3	15.9
Nonfamily householder [2]	182	563	1,581	1,345	2.7	5.4	11.1	10.7
Other [3]	917	1,075	1,902	1,916	13.4	10.3	13.3	15.2
Female	7,876	11,959	14,844	13,055	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	2,750	4,941	6,336	6,142	34.9	41.3	42.7	47.0
Family householder or spouse	4,026	5,351	5,367	3,951	51.1	44.7	36.2	30.3
Nonfamily householder [2]	172	503	1,195	1,018	2.2	4.2	8.1	7.8
Other [3]	928	1,164	1,946	1,944	11.8	9.7	13.1	14.9

[1] Child of householder includes unmarried college students living in dormitories.
[2] A nonfamily householder is an unmarried person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives.
[3] Includes roomers, boarders, paid employees, and nonrelatives sharing a household but not classified as the householder.

NOTE: A householder is defined as a person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. There can only be one householder per household. This table excludes inmates of institutions and military personnel living in barracks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Populations Reports, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 410 and 445.

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds: 1960 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 410, 433, and 445.

Between 1980 and 1989, the proportion of young adults 18 to 24 years old living at home with their parents grew. The proportion of young people in households with families of their own (family householders) declined. The proportion of youths living in other types of arrangements, such as living alone, in group houses, or sharing apartments, rose in the 1970s but showed little change during the 1980s.

Family Income

Indicator 12. Median Family Income

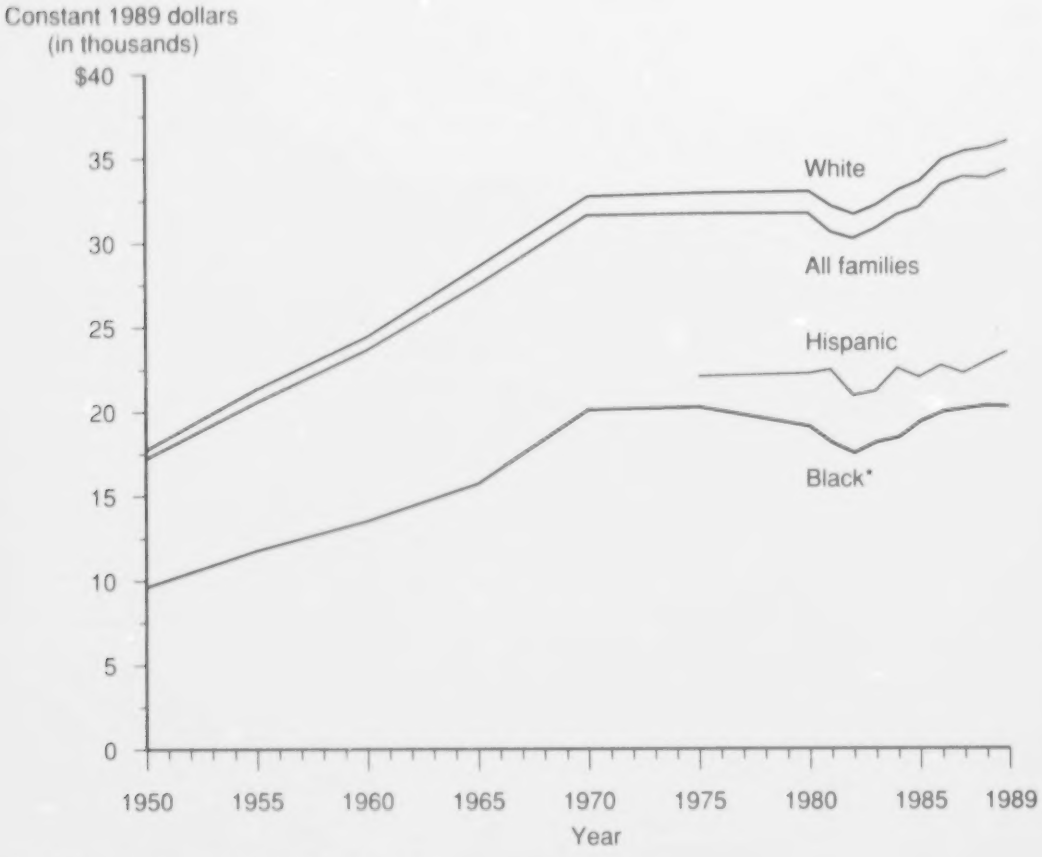
Median family income, by race/ethnicity of head of household: 1950 to 1989

Year	All families	White [1]	Black [1]	Hispanic [2]
		Current dollars		
1950	$3,319	$3,445	[3] $1,869	—
1955	4,418	4,613	[3] 2,544	—
1960	5,620	5,835	[3] 3,230	—
1965	6,957	7,251	[3] 3,993	—
1970	9,867	10,236	6,279	—
1975	13,719	14,268	8,779	$9,551
1980	21,023	21,904	12,674	14,716
1981	22,388	23,517	13,266	16,401
1982	23,433	24,603	13,598	16,227
1983	24,674	25,837	14,561	16,930
1984	26,433	27,686	15,431	18,832
1985	27,735	29,152	16,786	19,027
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995
1987	30,970	32,385	18,406	20,300
1988	32,191	33,915	19,329	21,769
1989	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446
		Constant 1989 dollars [4]		
1950	17,077	17,725	[3] 9,616	—
1955	20,441	21,344	[3] 11,771	—
1960	23,543	24,444	[3] 13,531	—
1965	27,386	28,544	[3] 15,718	—
1970	31,534	32,713	20,067	—
1975	31,620	32,885	20,234	22,013
1980	31,637	32,962	19,073	22,145
1981	30,540	32,080	18,097	22,373
1982	30,111	31,614	17,473	20,851
1983	30,719	32,167	18,128	21,078
1984	31,547	33,042	18,416	22,475
1985	31,962	33,595	19,344	21,927
1986	33,328	34,857	19,917	22,622
1987	33,805	35,350	20,091	22,158
1988	33,742	35,549	20,260	22,818
1989	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446

—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.
[3] Data include both blacks and other races. Figures are not precisely comparable to data for later years.
[4] Figures adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, nos. 105 and 157; *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, no. 162; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States*, nos. 166 and 168. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

Median Family Income, by race/ethnicity: 1950 to 1989



*Data for years before 1967 include other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, nos. 105 and 157; *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, nos. 162; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States*, nos. 166 and 168. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

Median income for all families (adjusted for inflation) fluctuated in recent years. In contrast to the sizeable increase in family income in the 1950s and 1960s, family income in the 1970s showed almost no gains. After dipping in the early 1980s, median family income began to rise, reaching $34,200 in 1989. The wide discrepancies in family income between minority and white families showed little evidence of narrowing during the 1970-to-1989 time period.

Number and percentage of own children, by type of family and family income: 1987

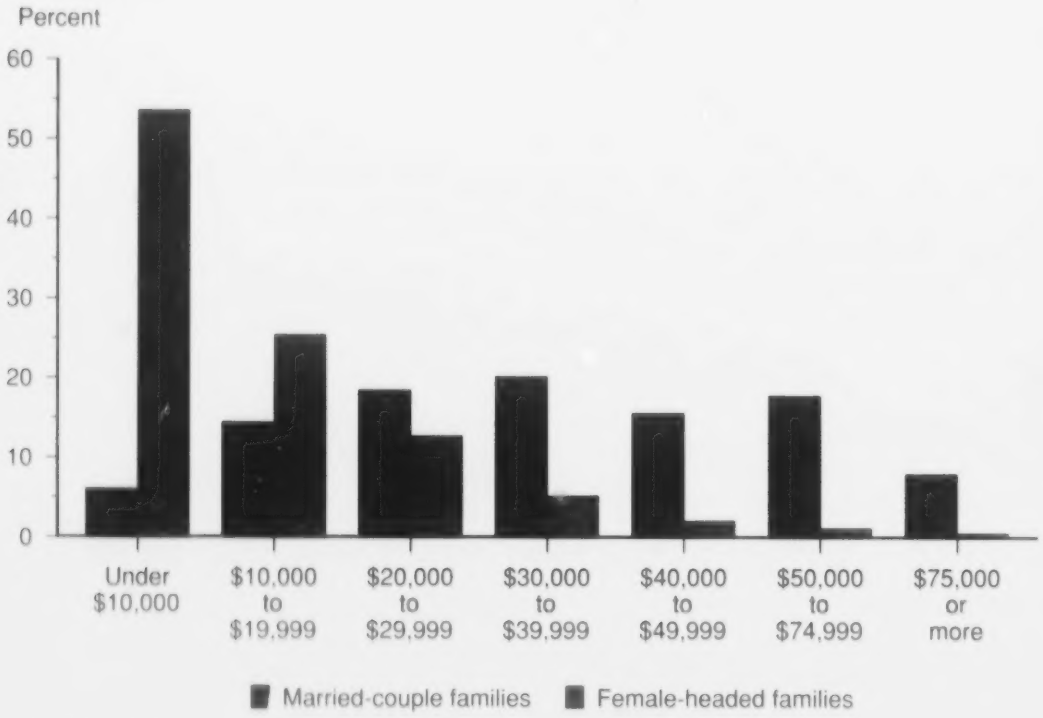
[Numbers in thousands]

Total family income	Families with own children under 18 years old						Average number of own[3] children per family with own children under 18
	Total[1]		Married-couple families		Female-headed households,[2] no husband present		
	Number of children	Percent of children	Number of children	Percent of children	Number of children	Percent of children	
All families	57,824	100.0	45,342	100.0	10,906	100.0	1.81
Under $10,000	8,929	15.4	2,730	6.0	5,838	53.5	1.98
$10,000 to $19,999	9,641	16.7	6,486	14.3	2,757	25.3	1.82
$20,000 to $29,999	9,997	17.3	8,332	18.4	1,373	12.6	1.80
$30,000 to $39,999	9,928	17.2	9,135	20.1	553	5.1	1.81
$40,000 to $49,999	7,396	12.8	7,042	15.5	215	2.0	1.82
$50,000 to $74,999	8,240	14.3	8,018	17.7	116	1.1	1.72
$75,000 and over	3,693	6.4	3,598	7.9	55	0.5	1.65

[1] Includes data for male-headed households not shown separately.
[2] The income reported for these women includes child support payments received.
[3] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1987.*

Percentage of own children under 18 years old, by income group and family status: 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1987.*

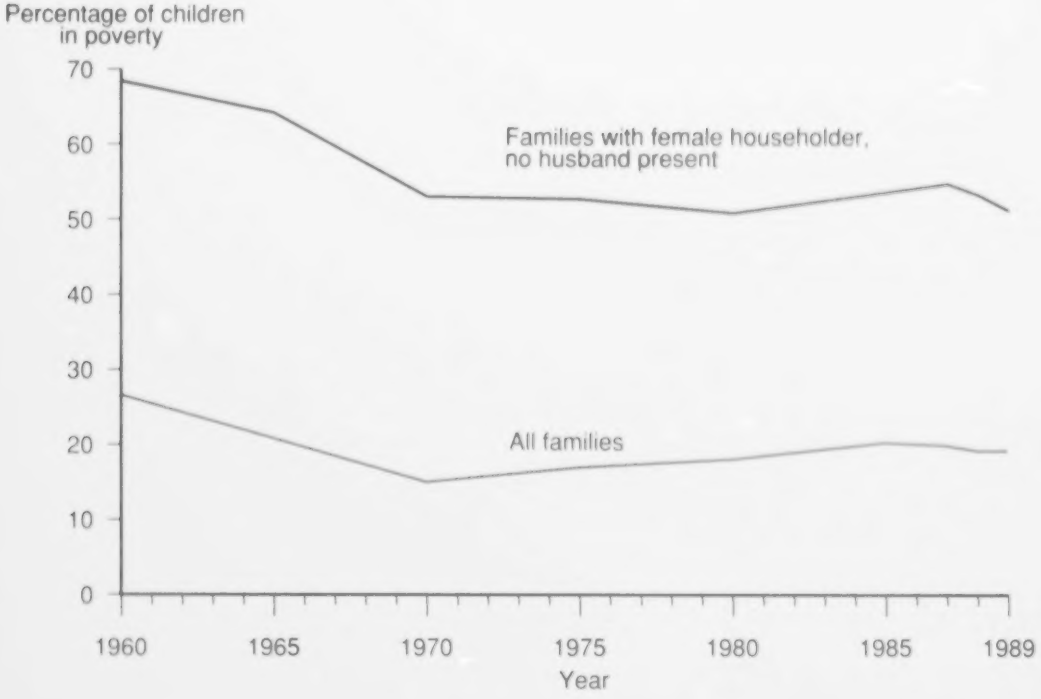
In 1987, 54 per cent of children under 18 in female-headed households lived in families with an income under $10,000. About 61 percent of children in married-couple families lived in families with an income of $30,000 or more; only 9 percent of children lived in female-headed households with incomes at that level. Twenty-six percent of children in married-couple families had parents with an income of $50,000 or more.

Number and percentage of children under 18 years old living in poverty, by family status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1960 to 1989

Year	All families		Families with female householder,[1] no husband present		Percent of all poverty children in families with female householder, no husband present
	Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	
			All races		
1960	17,288	26.5	4,095	68.4	23.7
1965	14,388	20.7	4,562	64.2	31.7
1970	10,235	14.9	4,689	53.0	45.8
1975	10,882	16.8	5,597	52.7	51.4
1980	11,114	17.9	5,866	50.8	52.8
1985	12,483	20.1	6,716	53.6	53.8
1987	12,275	19.7	7,074	54.7	57.6
1988	11,935	19.0	7,082	53.2	59.3
1989	12,001	19.0	6,808	51.1	56.7
			White[2]		
1960	11,229	20.0	2,357	59.9	21.0
1965	8,595	14.4	2,321	52.9	27.0
1970	6,138	10.5	2,247	43.1	36.6
1975	6,748	12.5	2,813	44.2	41.7
1980	6,817	13.4	2,813	41.6	41.3
1985	7,838	15.6	3,372	45.2	43.0
1987	7,398	14.7	3,474	45.8	47.0
1988	7,095	14.0	3,550	45.1	50.0
1989	7,164	14.1	3,320	42.8	46.3
			Black[2]		
1959	5,022	65.5	1,475	81.6	29.4
1967	4,558	47.4	2,265	72.4	49.7
1970	3,922	41.5	2,383	67.7	60.8
1975	3,884	41.4	2,724	66.0	70.1
1980	3,906	42.1	2,944	64.8	75.4
1985	4,057	43.1	3,181	66.9	78.4
1987	4,234	44.4	3,394	68.3	80.2
1988	4,148	42.8	3,301	65.2	79.6
1989	4,257	43.2	3,256	62.9	76.5
			Hispanic[3]		
1973	1,364	27.8	606	68.7	44.4
1975	1,619	33.1	694	68.4	42.9
1980	1,718	33.0	809	65.0	47.1
1985	2,512	39.6	1,247	72.4	49.6
1987	2,606	38.9	1,241	70.1	47.6
1988	2,576	37.3	1,265	68.6	49.1
1989	2,496	35.5	1,163	65.0	46.6

[1] The householder is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.
[2] Includes Hispanics.
[3] Hispanics may be of any race.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Populations Below the Poverty Level*, various years; and Series P-60, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

Percentage of children under 18 years old living in poverty, by type of family: 1960 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level*, various years; and Series P-60, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

The proportion of children living in poverty declined significantly during the 1960s but rose after 1970. In 1989, about 19 percent of all children and 51 percent of children in female-headed families (with no husband present) lived in poverty. Poverty rates were relatively high for minority children. About 43 percent of all black children and 36 percent of all Hispanic children lived in poverty in 1989. The proportion of poor children coming from female-headed households has risen dramatically, from 24 percent in 1960 to 57 percent in 1989 for all children, and from 29 to 76 percent for black children.

Indicator 15. Federal Aid to Families

Persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and federal income tax exemptions per dependent: 1950 to 1990

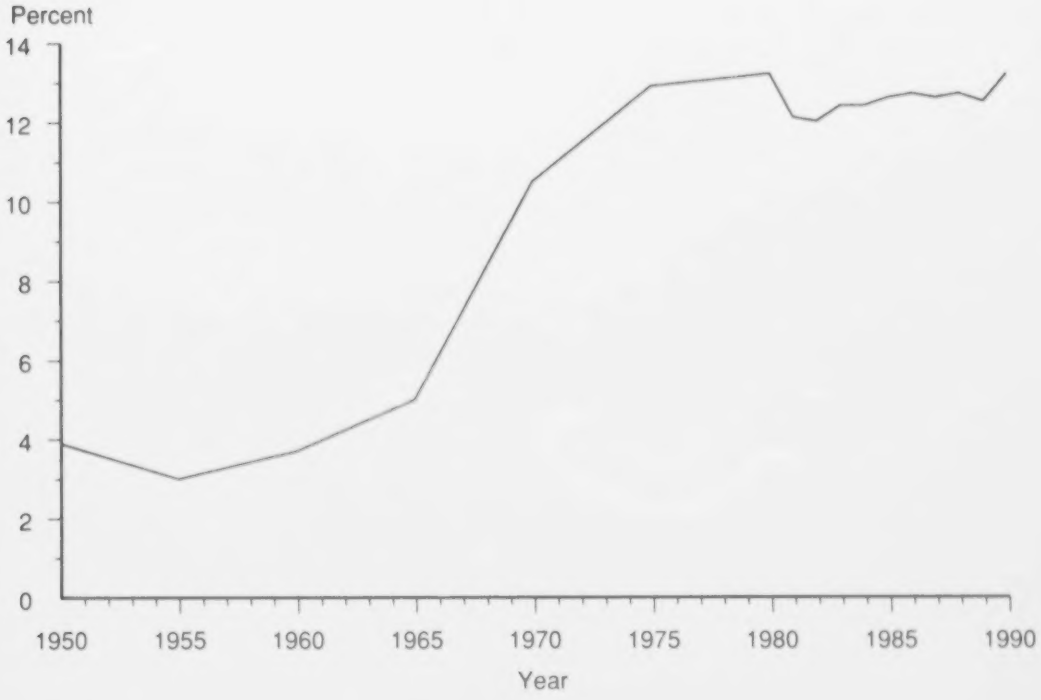
Year	Number of recipients of AFDC[1] payments, in thousands		Percent of children under 18 receiving AFDC payments	Average monthly payment				Federal income tax exemption per dependent	
				Current dollars		Constant 1990 dollars			
	Total[2]	Children under 18		Per family	Per recipient	Per family	Per recipient	Current dollars	Constant 1990 dollars
1950	2,233	1,661	3.9	$71	$21	$385	$114	$600	$3,254
1955	2,192	1,661	3.0	85	23	415	112	600	2,926
1960	3,073	2,370	3.7	108	28	477	124	600	2,649
1965	4,396	3,316	5.0	137	33	568	137	600	2,490
1970	9,659	7,033	10.5	190	50	640	168	625	2,105
1975	11,404	8,106	12.9	229	72	556	175	750	1,822
1980	11,101	7,599	13.2	288	100	457	159	1,000	1,586
1981	10,613	7,125	12.1	302	103	434	148	1,000	1,438
1982	10,504	6,972	12.0	310	106	420	144	1,000	1,354
1983	10,865	7,130	12.4	321	110	421	144	1,000	1,312
1984	10,740	7,114	12.4	335	115	421	145	1,000	1,258
1985	10,924	7,247	12.6	341	118	414	143	1,040	1,263
1986	11,065	7,374	12.7	358	122	427	145	1,080	1,288
1987	10,862	7,296	12.6	358	123	412	142	1,900	2,186
1988	10,920	7,325	12.7	369	126	408	139	1,950	2,154
1989	10,934	7,370	12.5	378	130	398	137	2,000	2,108
1990	11,464	7,761	13.2	379	131	379	131	2,050	2,050

[1] The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.
[2] Includes the children and one or both parents or one caretaker other than a parent in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration and Family Support Administration, unpublished data. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Your Federal Income Tax*, various years; and public information.

Percentage of children under 18 years old receiving AFDC payments: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, unpublished tabulations.

During the 1960s, the number and percentage of children receiving AFDC benefits rose dramatically as federal programs expanded. Since 1975, the number and proportion of children receiving AFDC benefits fluctuated within a relatively narrow range.

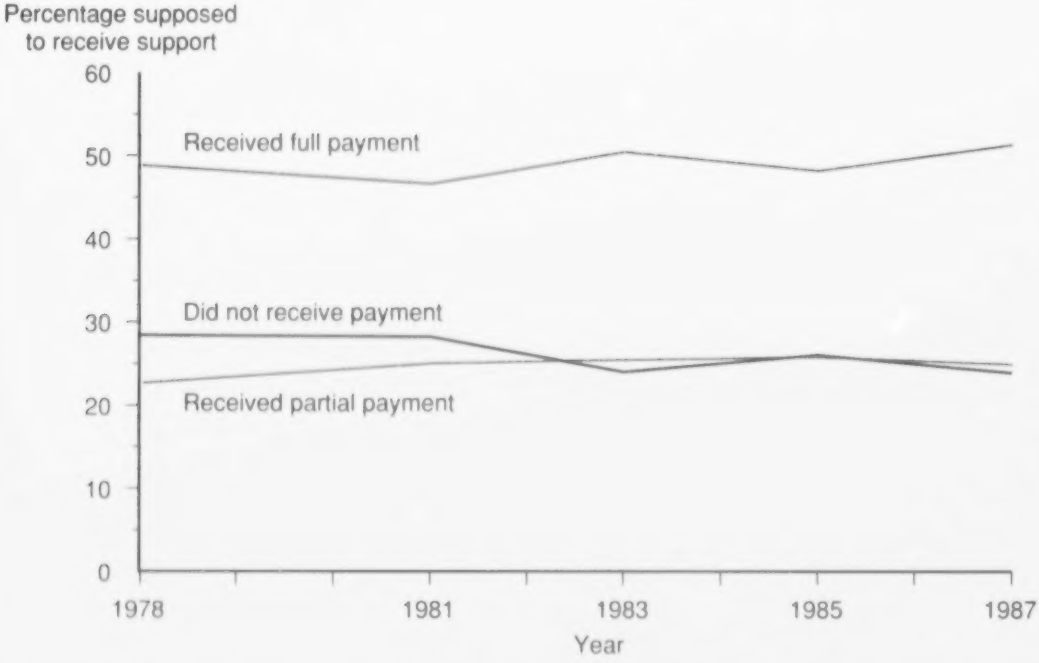
Women receiving court-ordered child support payments from fathers: 1978 to 1987

Award and recipiency status of women	1978	1981	1983	1985	1987
			Number, in thousands		
Total women with children from an absent father[1]	7,094	8,387	8,690	8,808	9,415
Payments not awarded	2,898	3,417	3,675	3,411	3,861
Payments awarded[2]	4,196	4,969	5,015	5,396	5,554
Supposed to receive payments	3,424	4,043	3,995	4,381	4,829
Actually received payments	2,455	2,902	3,037	3,243	3,676
Received full amount	1,675	1,888	2,018	2,112	2,475
Received partial amount	779	1,014	1,019	1,131	1,201
Did not receive payments	969	1,140	958	1,138	1,153
			Percentage distribution		
Total women with children from an absent father[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Payments not awarded	40.9	40.7	42.3	38.7	41.0
Payments awarded[2]	59.1	59.2	57.7	61.3	59.0
Supposed to receive payments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actually received payments	71.7	71.8	76.0	74.0	76.1
Received full amount	48.9	46.7	50.5	48.2	51.3
Received partial amount	22.8	25.1	25.5	25.8	24.9
Did not receive payments	28.3	28.2	24.0	26.0	23.9

[1] Includes only women with own children under 21 years old.
[2] Includes those supposed to receive payments over time and those receiving lump sum awards.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony*, various years.

Women receiving court-ordered child support, by payment status: 1978 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony*, various years.

The extent to which fathers were meeting their obligations to pay child support changed little between 1978 and 1987. In 1987, about half of women who were awarded child support payments received their full entitlement that year. About one-fourth received partial payment, and one-fourth received no payment.

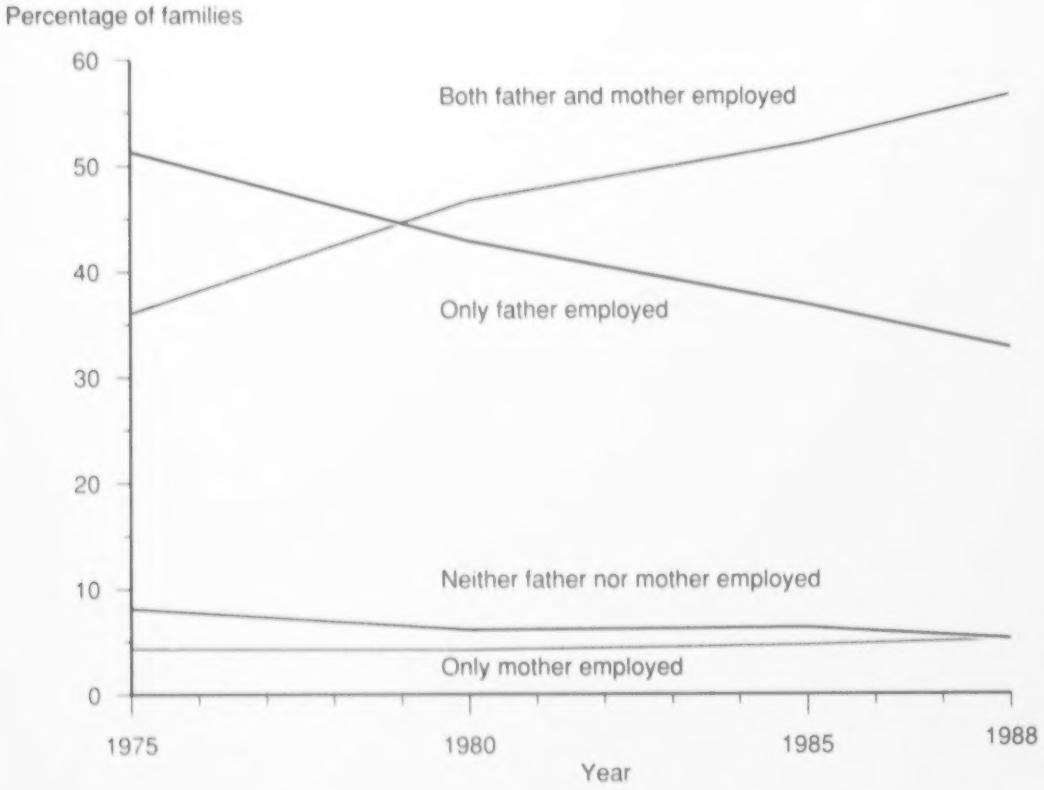
Employment status of parents with own children under 18 years old, by type of family: 1975 to 1988

Type of family	1975	1980	1985	1988
		Number, in thousands		
Total families	55,698	59,910	63,232	65,670
Total families with own children under 18	30,060	31,325	31,496	32,347
Husband-wife families (with own children under 18)	25,236	24,974	24,225	24,611
Both parents employed	9,358	11,925	12,844	14,271
Only father employed	13,441	10,975	9,227	8,365
Only mother employed	895	852	960	1,005
Neither parent employed	1,543	1,222	1,194	968
Female-headed families (single mothers with own children under 18)	4,400	5,718	6,345	6,666
Mother in labor force	2,635	3,833	4,302	4,481
Mother not employed	329	421	561	462
Male-headed families (single fathers with own children under 18)	424	633	926	1,070
Father in labor force	369	561	834	965
Father not employed	42	47	84	95
		Percentage distribution		
Total families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total families with own children under 18	54.0	52.3	49.8	49.3
Husband-wife families (with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both parents employed	37.1	47.7	53.0	58.0
Only father employed	53.3	43.9	38.1	34.0
Only mother employed	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.1
Neither parent employed	6.1	4.9	4.9	3.9
Female-headed families (single mothers with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force	59.9	67.0	67.8	67.2
Mother not employed	7.5	7.4	8.8	6.9
Male-headed families (single fathers with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Father in labor force	87.0	88.6	90.1	90.2
Father not employed	9.9	7.4	9.1	8.9

NOTE: Includes parents working both full-time and part-time. "Own children" in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Employment status of married-couple families with own children under 18 years old: 1975 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

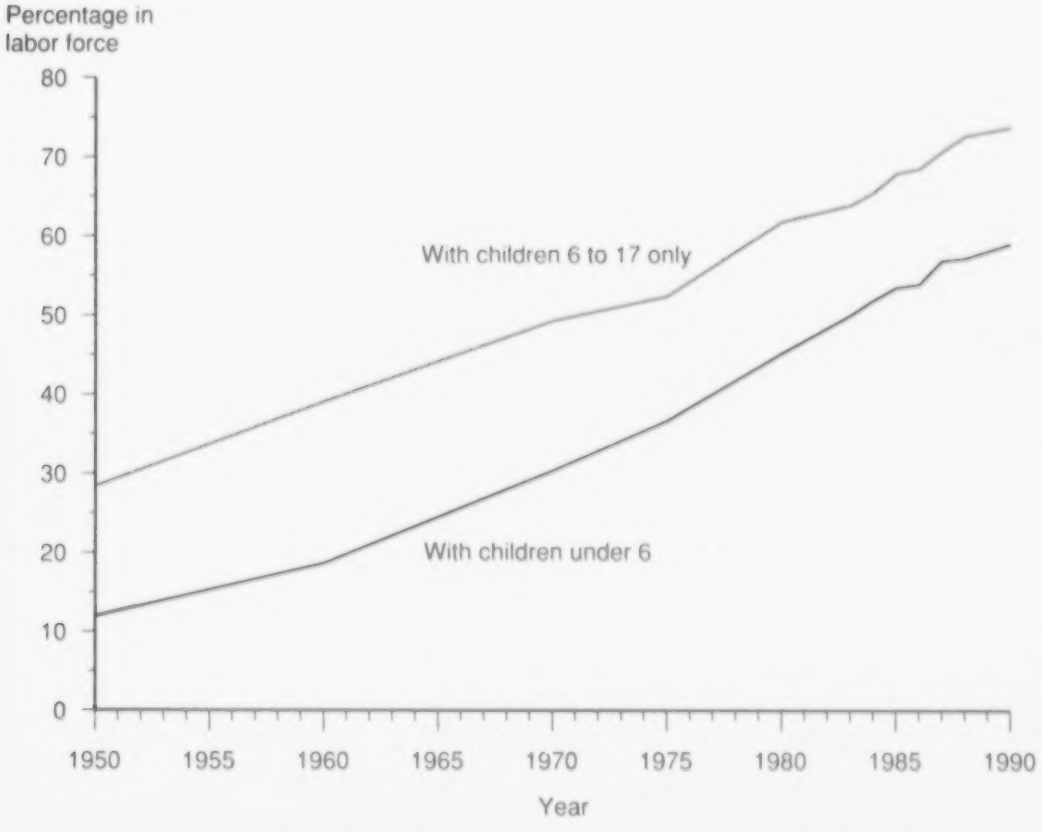
The number and percentage of married, working women with children under 18 rose significantly between 1975 and 1988. The proportion of married, working mothers rose from 41 percent in 1975 to 62 percent in 1988. In 1988, both parents worked in 58 percent of married-couple families with children. This increase in women working outside the home caused a significant transformation of families with children. The predominant pattern in 1988 was for both parents to work, in contrast with 1975 when the most common pattern was for only the fathers to work outside the home. Although most single-parent families are headed by women, the number headed by men has been rising rapidly. Between 1980 and 1988, the number of single-parent families headed by men rose 69 percent, and by women 17 percent.

Employment status of married, separated, and divorced women with children under 18 years old, by age of children: 1950 to 1990

Year	With children under 6			With children 6 to 17 only		
	Married [1]	Separated	Divorced	Married [1]	Separated	Divorced
			Millions in labor force [2]			
1950	1.4	—	—	2.2	—	—
1960	2.5	—	—	4.1	—	—
1970	3.9	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.4	0.6
1975	4.4	0.4	0.5	7.0	0.5	1.0
1980	5.2	0.4	0.5	8.4	0.6	1.6
1983	5.9	0.5	0.6	8.3	0.6	1.8
1984	6.2	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.7	1.9
1985	6.4	0.4	0.6	8.5	0.7	2.0
1986	6.6	0.5	0.7	8.8	0.6	2.0
1987	7.0	0.4	0.7	9.0	0.7	2.0
1988	7.0	0.4	0.6	9.3	0.7	1.9
1990	7.2	0.5	0.6	9.3	0.7	2.0
			Percentage in labor force [3]			
1950	11.9	—	—	28.3	—	—
1960	18.6	—	—	39.0	—	—
1970	30.3	45.0	65.4	49.2	60.5	82.7
1975	36.6	49.4	65.8	52.3	59.1	80.1
1980	45.1	52.2	68.3	61.7	66.3	82.3
1983	49.9	53.8	68.7	63.8	68.7	82.2
1984	51.8	54.0	67.9	65.4	70.2	84.1
1985	53.4	53.2	67.5	67.8	70.9	83.4
1986	53.8	57.4	73.8	68.4	70.6	84.7
1987	56.8	55.1	70.5	70.6	72.6	84.5
1988	57.1	53.0	70.1	72.5	69.3	83.9
1990	58.9	59.3	69.8	73.6	75.0	85.9
			Percentage unemployed [4]			
1960	7.8	—	—	4.9	—	—
1970	7.9	12.9	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.5
1975	13.8	22.7	10.9	7.1	13.0	9.3
1980	8.3	12.3	13.6	4.4	10.6	6.7
1983	10.9	27.6	16.8	6.7	20.0	12.8
1984	8.9	24.9	14.3	5.0	13.1	9.7
1985	8.0	22.9	12.1	5.5	14.6	9.0
1986	7.6	16.5	12.9	4.8	11.7	8.2
1987	5.9	15.7	13.8	4.9	14.8	6.1
1988	6.1	15.0	9.4	3.8	8.7	5.3
1990	4.8	13.0	9.0	3.8	10.4	7.0

—Data not available.
[1] Husband present.
[2] Number of employed women plus those seeking employment.
[3] Percentage of women in the labor force.
[4] Unemployed as a percentage of labor force.
NOTE: Data are for both full-time and part-time workers. Data for 1989 are not available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics data base.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 13, 183, and 2163; and unpublished data.

Labor force participation rate for married women with children, by age of children: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 13, 183, and 2163; and unpublished data.

The labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old has been rising since 1950. Between 1970 and 1990, the participation rate for these women rose from 30 percent to 59 percent. The employment rate for married women with older children is higher than for those with children under 6; it has also has risen. Nearly three-quarters of married women with children between 6 and 17 worked outside the home in 1990.

Indicator 19. Cost of Raising a Child

Estimated average cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 in Midwestern urban and rural areas: 1981 and 1989

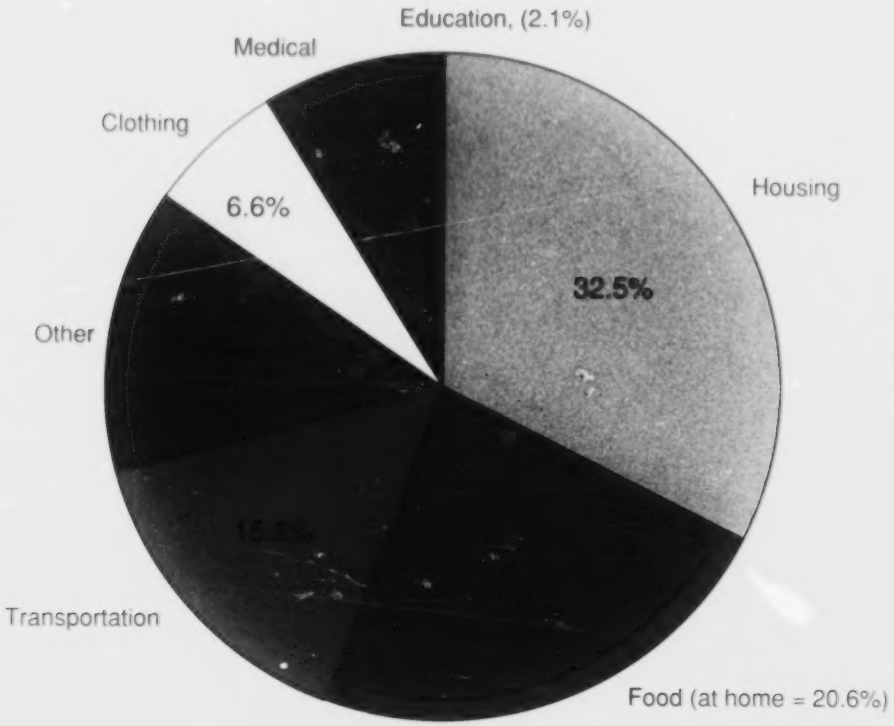
Year and area	Total	Food[1]	Clothing	Housing[2]	Medical care	Education[3]	Transportation[4]	All other[5]
				Estimated expenditure (in constant 1989 dollars)				
1981								
Urban	$104,080	$25,223	$7,724	$35,012	$5,406	$1,540	$17,450	$11,724
Rural	97,077	23,367	7,195	32,858	4,947	1,540	16,767	10,403
1989								
Urban	105,055	24,269	6,922	34,100	7,056	2,208	15,930	14,570
Rural	97,838	22,484	6,446	32,004	6,454	2,208	15,310	12,932
				Percentage distribution				
1981								
Urban	100.0	24.2	7.4	33.6	5.2	1.5	16.8	11.3
Rural	100.0	24.1	7.4	33.8	5.1	1.6	17.3	10.7
1989								
Urban	100.0	23.1	6.6	32.5	6.7	2.1	15.2	13.9
Rural	100.0	23.0	6.6	32.7	6.6	2.3	15.6	13.2

[1] Includes home-produced food, school lunches, and food eaten away from home.
[2] Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.
[3] Includes out-of-pocket educational expenses for 6- to 17-year-olds' tuition, books, supplies, equipment, fees, and other school-related expenses. Excludes expenses for preschool, day care, out-of-school educational lessons, and college of those 18 years old or older.
[4] Includes costs for the purchase of automobiles and use of public transportation.
[5] Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

NOTE: Estimates reflect moderate cost level for Midwest region. Midwest region estimates are used to approximate U.S. averages, because U.S. averages are not available from U.S. Department of Agriculture. Averages reflect cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 in a husband-wife family with no more than 5 children. Day care and child care costs are not included. For further information on how these estimates are derived, consult U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Estimates of the Cost of Raising a Child: A Guide to Their Use and Interpretation*, misc. pub. no. 1411.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, *Family Economics Review*, various years.

Estimated average cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 in a Midwestern urban area, by type of expense: 1989



Total = $105,055

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, *Family Economics Review*, various years.

According to 1989 estimates, the average cost of raising a child in Midwestern, urban areas at a moderate cost level from birth to age 18 was $105,000. The cost of raising a child in Midwestern, rural areas was slightly lower. Housing and food made up the largest part of the total cost in both rural and urban areas.

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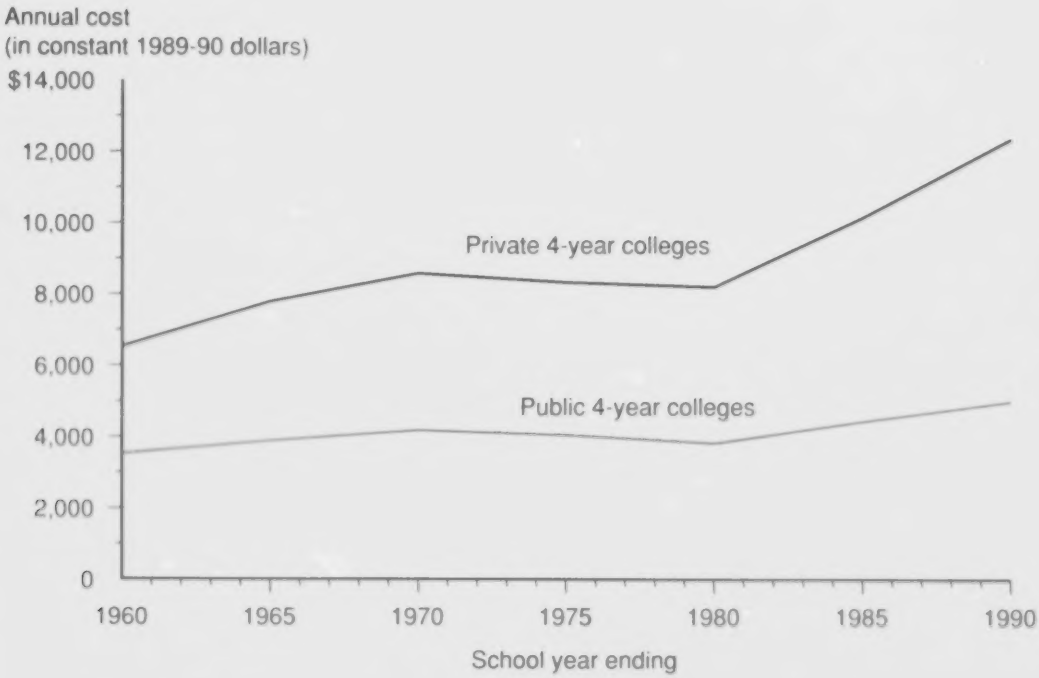
Indicator 20. College Costs

Average charges for full-time undergraduate students, by type and control of college: 1959–60 to 1989–90

Year	Public 4-year colleges			Private 4-year colleges			2-year colleges	
	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Public tuition	Private tuition
				Current dollars				
1959-60	$810	$200	$610	$1,510	$791	$719	$74	$444
1964-65	951	255	696	1,914	1,095	819	99	702
1969-70	1,237	357	880	2,551	1,557	994	178	1,034
1974-75	1,646	512	1,134	3,397	2,126	1,271	277	1,367
1979-80	2,328	738	1,590	5,013	3,225	1,788	355	2,062
1980-81	2,550	804	1,747	5,594	3,617	1,977	391	2,413
1981-82	2,871	909	1,961	6,330	4,113	2,217	434	2,605
1982-83	3,196	1,031	2,164	7,126	4,639	2,487	473	3,008
1983-84	3,433	1,148	2,285	7,758	5,093	2,666	528	3,099
1984-85	3,682	1,228	2,454	8,450	5,556	2,895	584	3,485
1985-86[1]	3,858	1,318	2,541	9,230	6,121	3,108	641	3,672
1986-87	4,138	1,414	2,724	10,039	6,658	3,381	660	3,684
1987-88	4,403	1,537	2,866	10,660	7,116	3,543	706	4,161
1988-89	4,677	1,646	3,032	11,473	7,722	3,752	730	4,817
1989-90[2]	4,978	1,781	3,198	12,349	8,446	3,902	758	5,324
				Constant 1989-90 dollars				
1959-60	3,500	864	2,636	6,525	3,418	3,107	320	1,919
1964-65	3,866	1,037	2,830	7,781	4,452	3,330	402	2,854
1969-70	4,158	1,200	2,958	8,575	5,234	3,341	598	3,476
1974-75	4,035	1,255	2,780	8,328	5,212	3,116	679	3,351
1979-80	3,808	1,207	2,601	8,199	5,275	2,924	581	3,373
1980-81	3,739	1,179	2,561	8,200	5,302	2,898	573	3,537
1981-82	3,872	1,226	2,646	8,541	5,549	2,991	586	3,515
1982-83	4,133	1,334	2,800	9,219	6,001	3,217	612	3,891
1983-84	4,283	1,432	2,851	9,679	6,354	3,326	659	3,866
1984-85	4,420	1,474	2,946	10,146	6,670	3,475	701	4,184
1985-86[1]	4,503	1,538	2,965	10,769	7,142	3,627	748	4,285
1986-87	4,724	1,614	3,110	11,460	7,600	3,859	753	4,205
1987-88	4,826	1,685	3,141	11,683	7,800	3,884	774	4,561
1988-89	4,901	1,725	3,177	12,022	8,090	3,931	765	5,047
1989-90[2]	4,978	1,781	3,198	12,349	8,446	3,902	758	5,324

[1] Estimated.
[2] Preliminary data based on 1988 enrollment data.
NOTE: Averages for public college students are for those attending in-State public colleges. In 1988, about 22 percent of all college students attended private colleges and universities.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1990; and Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.*

Total tuition, room, and board charges at public and private 4-year colleges: 1959–60 to 1989–90



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1990,* and *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80.*

College tuition, room, and board charges (after adjustment for inflation) declined slightly during the late 1970s. Since 1980, student charges have risen substantially, particularly at private 4-year colleges. Charges for tuition, room, and board rose by 31 percent at public 4-year colleges and 51 percent at private colleges between 1979-80 and 1989-90.

Education

Indicator 21. School Enrollment

Percentage of population 14 to 29 years old enrolled in school, by age: October 1950 to October 1989

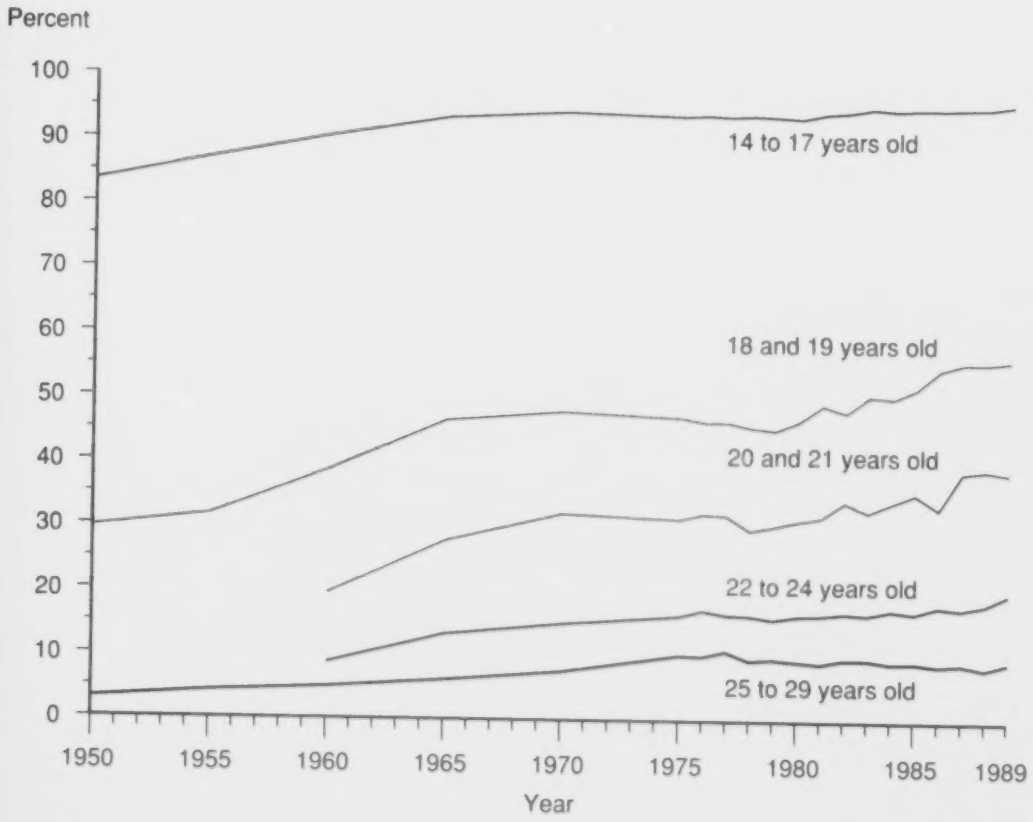
Year	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
1950	83.3	29.4	—	—	3.0
1955	86.9	31.5	—	—	4.2
1960	90.3	38.4	19.4	8.7	4.9
1965	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2	6.1
1970	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9	7.5
1975	93.6	46.9	31.2	16.2	10.1
1976	93.7	46.2	32.0	17.1	10.0
1977	93.6	46.2	31.8	16.5	10.8
1978	93.7	45.4	29.5	16.3	9.4
1979	93.6	45.0	30.2	15.8	9.6
1980	93.4	46.4	31.0	16.3	9.3
1981	94.1	49.0	31.6	16.5	9.0
1982	94.4	47.8	34.0	16.8	9.6
1983	95.0	50.4	32.5	16.6	9.6
1984	94.7	50.1	33.9	17.3	9.1
1985	94.9	51.6	35.3	16.9	9.2
1986	94.9	54.6	33.0	17.9	8.8
1987	95.0	55.6	38.7	17.5	9.0
1988	95.1	55.6	39.1	18.2	8.3
1989	95.7	56.0	38.5	19.9	9.3

—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes enrollment in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 66 and 409; and unpublished data.

Percentage of population enrolled in school, by age: 1950 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 66 and 409; and unpublished data.

From 1950 to 1970, school enrollment rates rose significantly among teenagers 14 to 19 years old. Since 1970, changes in enrollment rates generally have been small. However, enrollment rates of 18- to 21-year-olds increased between 1980 and 1989.

Indicator 22. Race of Students

Percentage of students 3 to 34 years old, by race/ethnicity and level of enrollment: Fall 1960 to fall 1989

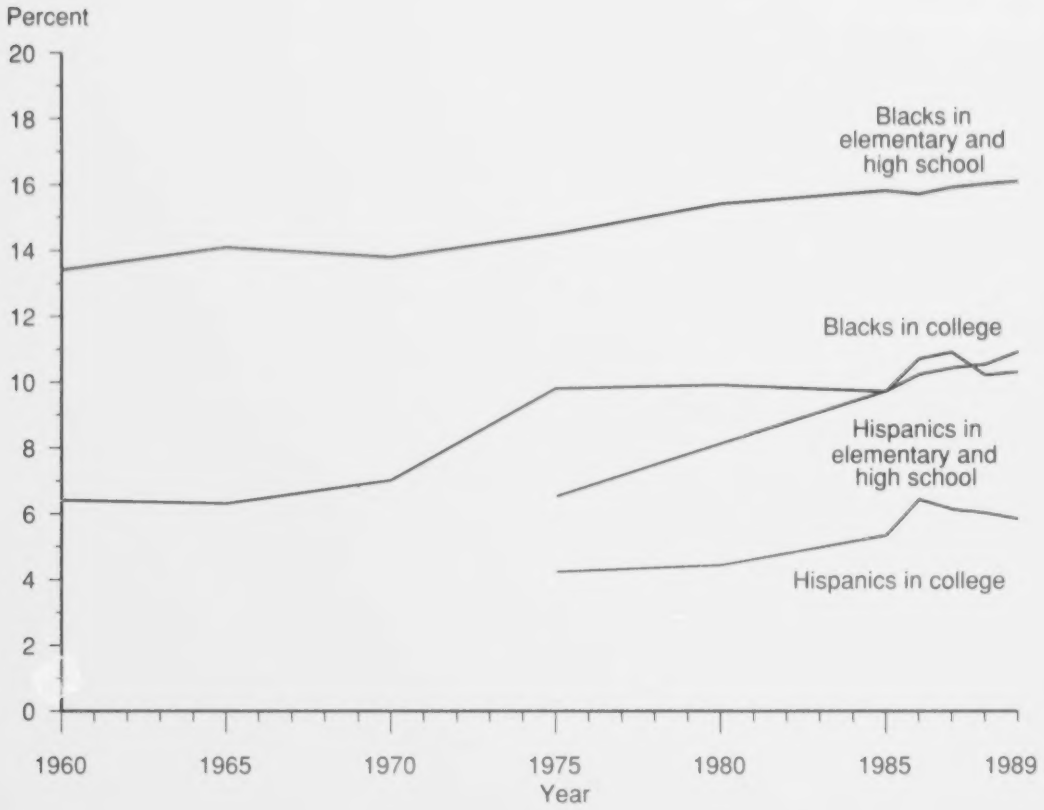
Year	Elementary and high schools			Colleges
	Total	Elementary schools [1]	High schools [2]	
		White [3]		
1960 [4]	86.6	85.8	89.0	93.6
1965	85.9	85.2	87.5	93.7
1970	85.0	84.4	86.5	91.2
1975	83.8	83.5	84.3	87.8
1980	82.3	82.0	82.8	87.2
1985	80.7	80.4	81.4	85.9
1986	80.5	80.2	80.9	84.3
1987	80.2	80.1	80.4	83.8
1988	79.9	79.9	79.9	84.5
1989	79.7	79.7	79.6	84.7
		Black [3]		
1960 [4,5]	13.4	14.2	11.0	6.4
1965 [5]	14.1	14.8	12.5	6.3
1970	13.8	14.3	12.5	7.0
1975	14.5	14.8	14.0	9.8
1980	15.4	15.5	15.1	9.9
1985	15.8	16.0	15.2	9.7
1986	15.7	16.0	15.3	10.7
1987	15.9	16.0	15.7	10.9
1988	16.0	16.1	15.9	10.2
1989	16.1	16.0	16.2	10.3
		Hispanic [6]		
1975	6.5	6.8	6.0	4.2
1980	8.1	8.6	7.2	4.4
1985	9.7	10.4	8.3	5.3
1986	10.2	11.0	8.6	6.4
1987	10.4	11.1	9.1	6.1
1988	10.5	11.2	8.9	6.0
1989	10.9	11.3	9.9	5.8

[1] Includes grades 1 through 8.
[2] Includes grades 9 through 12.
[3] Includes Hispanics.
[4] Excludes 3- and 4-year-olds.
[5] Includes blacks and other races.
[6] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Enrollment includes students in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 409 and 429; and unpublished data.

Percentage of students who are black or Hispanic, by level of enrollment: 1960 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 409 and 429; and unpublished data.

Between 1960 and 1989, the proportion of white students declined at both the elementary/secondary and college levels. Since 1980, the proportion of Hispanic students grew at each level of education.

Indicator 23. School Completion

Percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds completing high school and college, by age and race/ethnicity: 1940 to 1988

Year	Highest level of education completed			
	Less than 4 years of high school	4 years of high school only	4 years of high school and some college	4 years of college or more
		All races		
1940	61.9	—	—	5.9
1950	47.2	—	—	7.7
1960	39.3	37.5	12.2	11.0
1970	24.6	44.1	14.9	16.4
1975	16.9	41.5	19.7	21.9
1980	14.6	40.7	22.2	22.5
1985	13.9	42.4	21.5	22.2
1988	14.1	42.2	21.0	22.7
		White [1]		
1940	58.8	—	34.8	6.4
1950	43.7	—	48.1	8.2
1960	36.3	39.1	12.8	11.8
1970	22.2	45.0	15.5	17.3
1975	15.6	41.6	20.0	22.8
1980	13.1	40.7	22.5	23.7
1985	13.2	42.3	21.3	23.2
1988	13.4	42.3	20.8	23.5
		Black and other races [1]		
1940	87.7	—	10.7	1.6
1950	76.4	—	20.8	2.8
1960	61.4	25.5	7.7	5.4
1970	41.6	37.6	10.8	10.0
1975	26.2	41.1	17.3	15.4
1980	23.0	40.8	21.0	15.2
1985	17.6	43.1	22.6	16.7
1988	18.0	42.2	21.7	18.2
		Black [1]		
1970	43.8	39.0	9.9	7.3
1975	29.0	43.4	16.9	10.7
1980	23.1	44.1	21.1	11.7
1985	19.4	46.2	22.9	11.5
1988	19.2	47.4	21.2	12.3
		Hispanic [2]		
1975	48.3	30.7	12.2	8.8
1980	42.1	34.8	15.4	7.7
1985	39.0	34.0	16.0	11.0
1988	37.7	34.3	16.7	11.3

—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.
NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not total 100 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and unpublished data.

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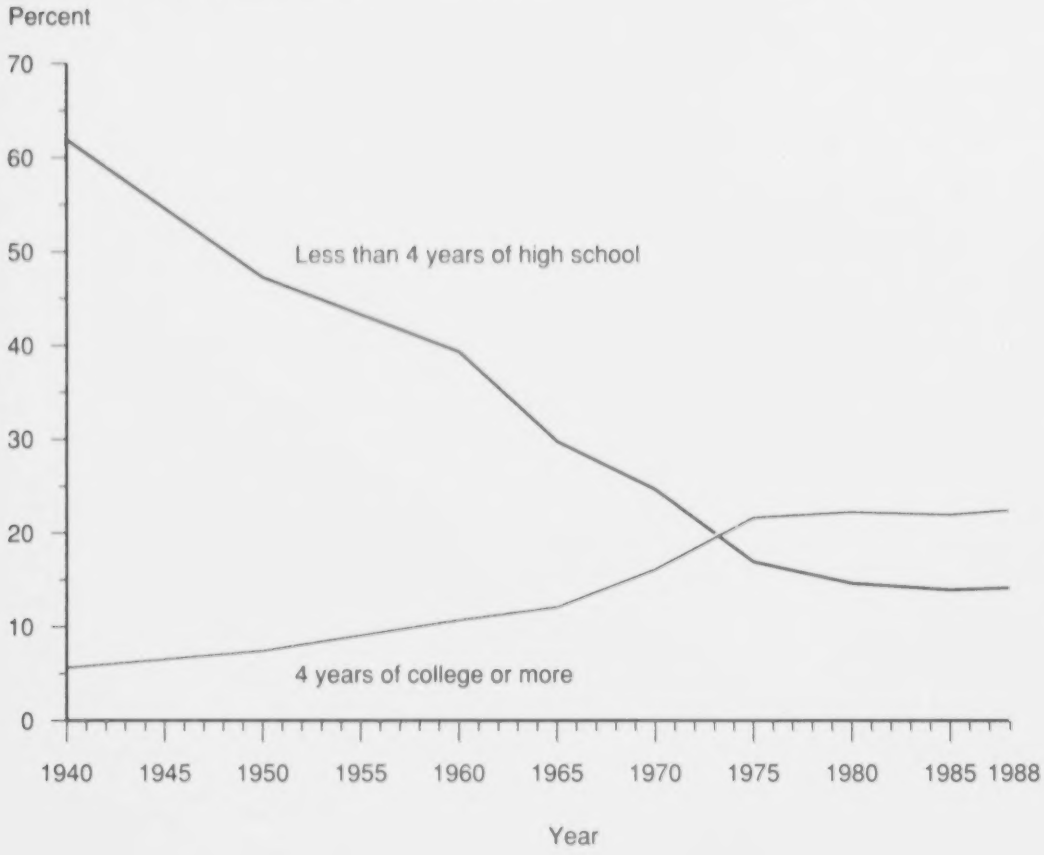
Years of school completed by 25- to 29-year-olds: 1940 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1; and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and unpublished data.

Young adults have completed more and more years of education over the past decades, but increases in educational attainment since 1975 have been small. The proportion of blacks completing high school has risen significantly in recent years. The proportion of 25- to 29-year-old blacks who had not completed high school fell from 29 percent in 1975 to 19 percent in 1988.

Indicator 24. Dropouts

Percentage of high school dropouts among persons 16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1989

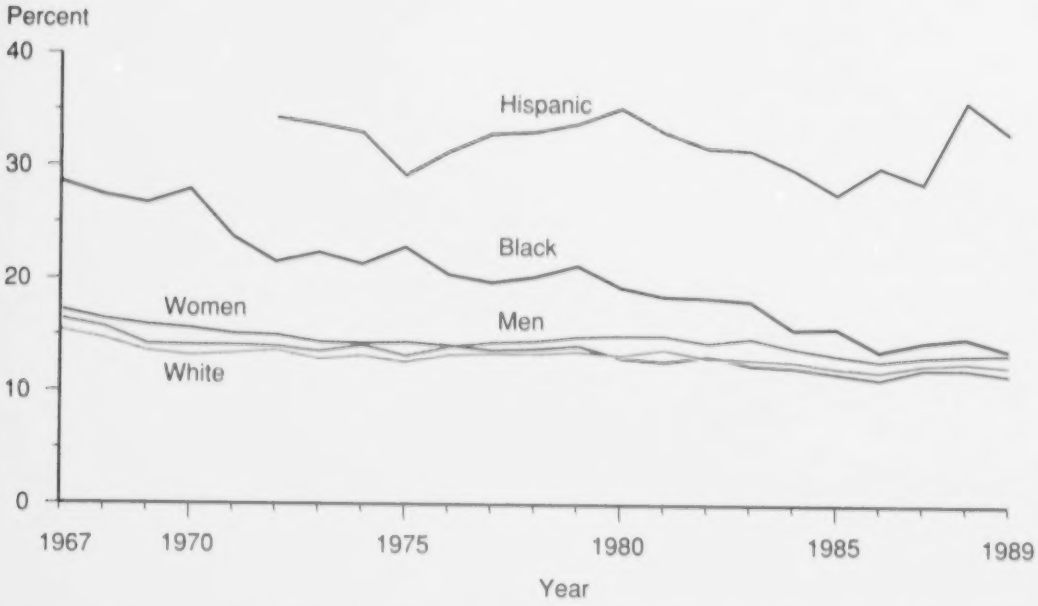
Year	All persons	Sex		Race/ethnicity		
		Male	Female	White [1]	Black [1]	Hispanic origin [2]
1967	17.0	16.5	17.3	15.4	28.6	—
1970	15.0	14.2	15.7	13.2	27.9	—
1975	13.9	13.3	14.5	12.6	22.8	29.2
1980	14.1	15.1	13.1	13.3	19.3	35.2
1981	13.9	15.1	12.8	13.8	18.5	33.1
1982	13.9	14.5	13.3	13.1	18.4	31.7
1983	13.7	14.9	12.5	12.9	18.1	31.5
1984	13.1	14.0	12.3	12.7	15.6	29.8
1985	12.6	13.4	11.8	12.2	15.7	27.6
1986	12.1	12.9	11.3	11.9	13.7	30.0
1987	12.7	13.3	12.2	12.5	14.5	28.6
1988	12.9	13.5	12.2	12.7	14.9	35.8
1989	12.6	13.6	11.7	12.4	13.8	33.0

— Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE.—"Status" dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. People who have received GED credentials are counted as graduates. Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1989*, 1990.

Percentage of persons 16 to 24 years old who are dropouts, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1989*.

The proportion of 16- to 24-year-olds who were dropouts fell slightly between 1980 and 1989. The declining dropout rates were especially notable among blacks. Hispanics had substantially higher rates than blacks or whites in 1989; Hispanic dropout rates have not been declining.

Indicator 25. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955–56 to 1990–91

Fall	Pupil/teacher ratios			Expenditures per student in average daily attendance		
	Elementary and secondary	Elementary	Secondary	School year	Current dollars	1989-90 constant dollars
1955	26.9	30.2	20.9	1955-56	$294	$1,389
1960	25.8	28.4	21.7	1960-61	—	—
1965	24.7	27.6	20.8	1965-66	538	2,141
1970	22.3	24.4	19.9	1970-71	911	2,912
1975	20.4	21.7	18.8	1975-76	1,504	3,444
1980	18.7	20.4	16.8	1980-81	2,502	3,667
1981	18.8	20.8	16.5	1981-82	2,726	3,678
1982	18.7	20.3	16.6	1982-83	2,955	3,823
1983	18.5	20.3	16.1	1983-84	3,173	3,958
1984	18.1	20.0	15.7	1984-85	3,470	4,166
1985	17.9	19.6	15.7	1985-86	3,756	4,383
1986	17.7	19.1	16.0	1986-87	3,970	4,532
1987	17.6	18.7	16.0	1987-88	4,240	4,647
1988	17.3	18.2	16.1	1988-89	4,639	4,860
1989	17.2	18.8	15.2	1989-90*	4,929	4,929
1990*	17.2	18.8	15.1	1990-91*	5,266	4,992

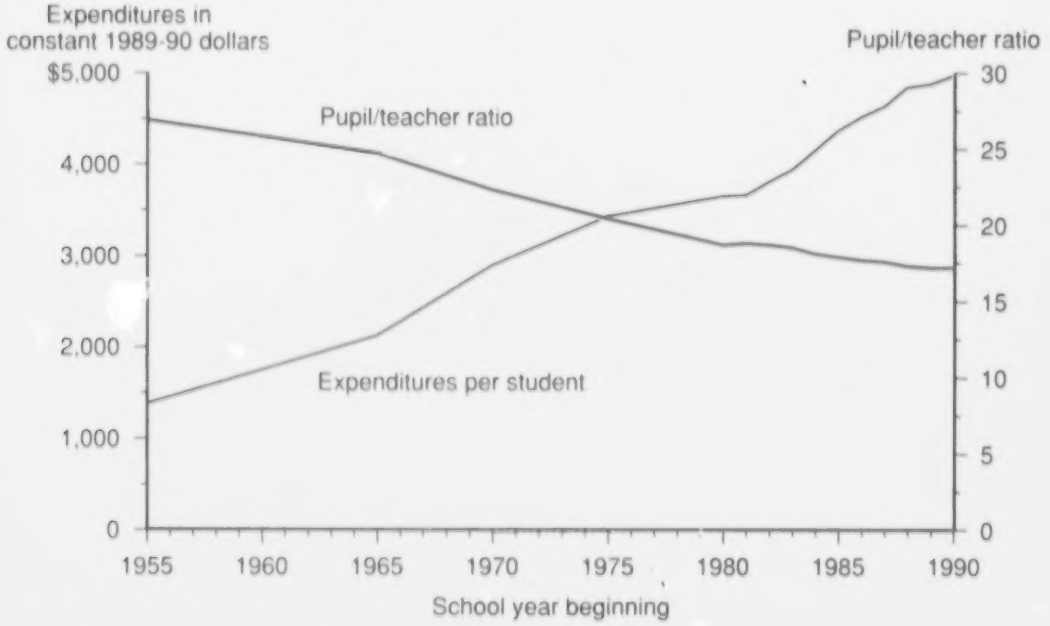
—Data not available.
*Estimated data.

NOTE: Elementary includes nursery school and kindergarten teachers and students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1991;* and Common Core of Data survey.

Indicator 25. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955–56 to 1990–91



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1991;* and Common Core of Data survey.

Between 1955 and 1989, the pupil/teacher ratio declined steadily, though changes have been small during the 1980s. Partially as a result of the larger numbers of teachers, and students after 1985, more financial resources have been devoted to public elementary and secondary schools. Between 1980-81 and 1990-91, expenditures per student (after adjustment for inflation) rose 36 percent.

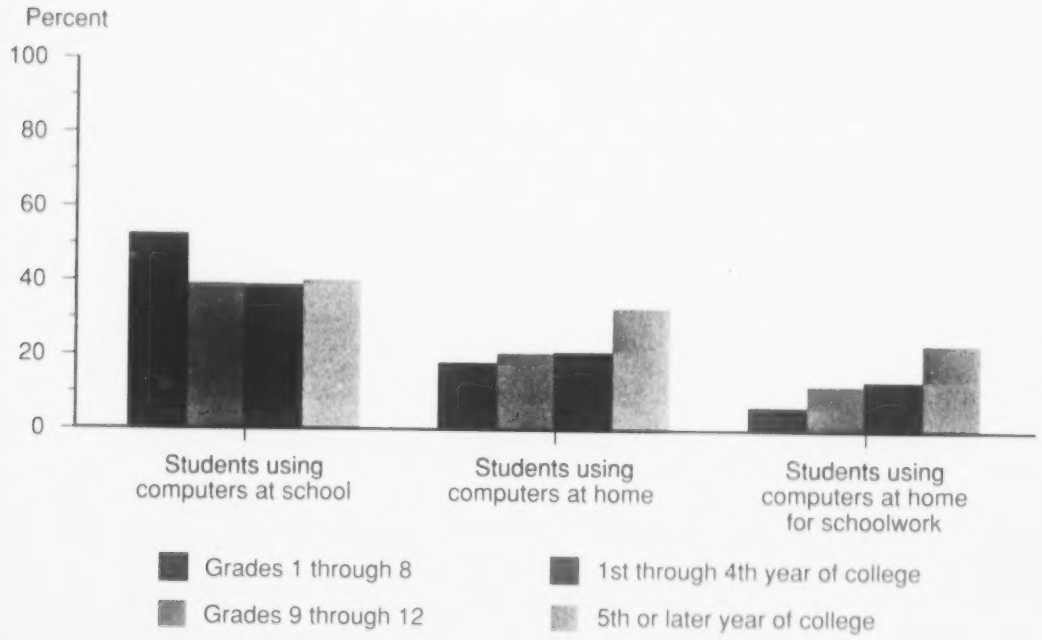
Student use of computers, by level of instruction and household income: October 1989

Household income	Student level				
	Total*	Grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12	1st through 4th year of college	5th or later year of college
	Percentage of students using computers at school				
Total	42.7	52.3	39.2	39.2	40.7
Less than $5,000	36.7	40.4	35.6	40.1	53.5
$5,000 to $9,999	36.1	40.3	32.7	40.5	60.2
$10,000 to $14,999	38.4	44.4	39.1	30.8	55.2
$15,000 to $19,999	41.5	50.9	34.8	39.6	44.0
$20,000 to $24,999	42.4	51.8	40.1	32.5	44.4
$25,000 to $29,999	46.1	56.4	43.8	40.4	42.1
$30,000 to $34,999	44.2	56.8	37.8	37.1	33.3
$35,000 to $39,999	45.2	58.3	41.5	34.5	45.3
$40,000 to $49,999	44.7	59.7	36.7	38.1	35.4
$50,000 to $74,999	47.0	61.2	44.6	43.4	31.8
More than $74,999	51.2	67.0	45.8	49.6	31.0
	Percentage of students using computers at home for any purpose				
Total	18.8	17.8	20.7	21.3	33.4
Less than $5,000	8.4	4.1	6.6	17.7	29.4
$5,000 to $9,999	5.4	2.7	4.4	14.2	28.4
$10,000 to $14,999	7.2	6.2	6.5	11.8	26.5
$15,000 to $19,999	11.3	9.2	13.6	15.8	33.6
$20,000 to $24,999	12.9	11.6	13.6	16.9	32.2
$25,000 to $29,999	17.0	16.5	17.1	19.2	29.6
$30,000 to $34,999	17.7	17.6	20.2	19.4	30.7
$35,000 to $39,999	21.4	22.2	25.1	22.1	26.5
$40,000 to $49,999	25.7	27.5	27.7	21.7	40.7
$50,000 to $74,999	31.6	33.8	34.3	27.6	41.1
More than $74,999	43.8	50.9	53.4	33.9	41.4
	Percentage of students using computers at home for school work				
Total	8.9	6.3	12.2	13.7	23.9
Less than $5,000	5.0	1.5	4.1	12.6	23.8
$5,000 to $9,999	3.2	0.6	2.6	10.3	26.5
$10,000 to $14,999	3.5	1.8	3.6	8.1	19.3
$15,000 to $19,999	4.5	2.1	5.2	9.3	30.2
$20,000 to $24,999	5.7	3.8	7.6	10.5	23.8
$25,000 to $29,999	6.4	4.1	8.2	12.3	19.7
$30,000 to $34,999	8.0	5.7	12.0	12.8	19.8
$35,000 to $39,999	10.5	7.9	15.0	15.9	18.7
$40,000 to $49,999	11.9	9.7	17.1	14.3	29.4
$50,000 to $74,999	15.2	12.7	21.2	17.5	28.5
More than $74,999	22.0	21.9	34.2	21.2	22.2

* Includes data for nursery school and kindergarten students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1989, unpublished data.

Percentage of students using a computer at school and at home: October 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1989, unpublished data.

More than half of all elementary school children used computers at school in October 1989. The computer usage rate was 39 percent for high school students and undergraduate students.

Sizable percentages of students used computers at home, though fewer actually used the computers for schoolwork. About 18 percent of elementary school children used computers at home and about 6 percent used them for schoolwork. Students at the high school and undergraduate levels were about twice as likely as the elementary school children to use the computers for schoolwork, though they were less likely to use computers at school. Students in higher income families were more likely to use computers at home and to use them for schoolwork than students from lower income families. This last pattern was particularly strong for elementary and high school students.

Indicator 27. Reading Proficiency

Percentage of students at or above selected reading proficiency levels, by age and race/ethnicity: 1979–80 and 1987–88

Age, year, and race/ethnicity	Rudimentary [1]	Basic [2]	Intermediate [3]	Adept [4]	Advanced [5]
9-year-olds					
1979-80					
Total	94.6	67.6	17.2	0.6	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	97.2	74.3	20.5	0.7	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	84.7	40.8	3.6	0.0	([6])
Hispanic	83.5	40.9	4.4	0.0	([6])
1987-88					
Total	93.0	62.5	17.0	1.2	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	94.9	68.3	19.7	1.4	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	85.6	39.2	5.9	0.1	([6])
Hispanic	86.1	46.9	8.2	0.0	([6])
13-year-olds					
1979-80					
Total	99.9	94.9	60.9	11.3	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	97.2	67.7	13.6	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	99.1	84.0	30.8	1.5	([6])
Hispanic	99.8	87.3	36.4	1.9	([6])
1987-88					
Total	99.8	95.1	58.0	10.6	0.2
White, non-Hispanic	99.9	96.6	63.3	12.3	—
Black, non-Hispanic	99.7	90.7	39.2	4.0	—
Hispanic	99.1	86.3	34.9	3.1	—
17-year-olds					
1979-80					
Total	([7])	97.2	81.0	38.5	5.3
White, non-Hispanic	([7])	99.1	87.3	44.1	6.3
Black, non-Hispanic	([7])	84.9	43.9	6.7	0.2
Hispanic	([7])	93.2	61.2	14.9	1.3
1987-88					
Total	([7])	98.9	86.2	41.8	4.8
White, non-Hispanic	([7])	99.5	89.3	46.3	5.7
Black, non-Hispanic	([7])	97.1	76.0	25.8	1.9
Hispanic	([7])	96.4	72.9	24.3	1.3

—Data not available.

[1] Able to follow brief written directions and select phrases to describe pictures.

[2] Able to understand combined ideas and make references based on short uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information.

[3] Able to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.

[4] Able to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material.

[5] Able to understand the links between ideas, even when those links are not explicitly stated, and to make appropriate generalizations, even when the texts lack clear instructions or explanations.

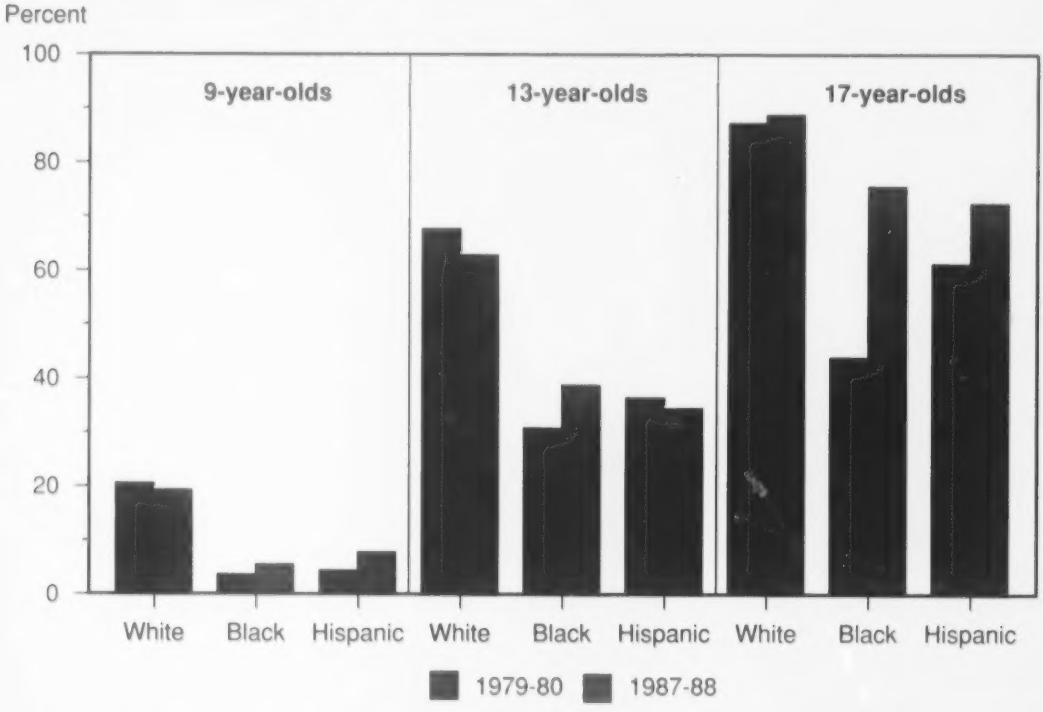
[6] Virtually no sampled students were able to read at this level.

[7] Virtually all sampled students were able to read at this level.

NOTE: Approximately 5 percent of students in the original sample were excluded because of severe handicap or limited English proficiency. Percentages include all those reading at the specified level or higher.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88*, 1990.

Percentage of students reading at an intermediate level or higher, by age and race/ethnicity: 1979–80 and 1987–88



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88*, 1990.

Student proficiency in reading for 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds did not improve between 1979-80 and 1987-88. For example, the proportion of white, black, or Hispanic 9-year-olds able to read at an intermediate level did not change. Also, the proportion of black and Hispanic 9-year-olds reading at a basic level showed no change, and the proportion of whites declined. Black 13-year-olds improved their reading proficiency, and black 17-year-olds improved theirs a great deal. There was some rise in the proportion of 17-year-olds able to perform at the basic and intermediate proficiency levels, but no significant change at the adept or advanced levels.

Indicator 28. Writing Proficiency

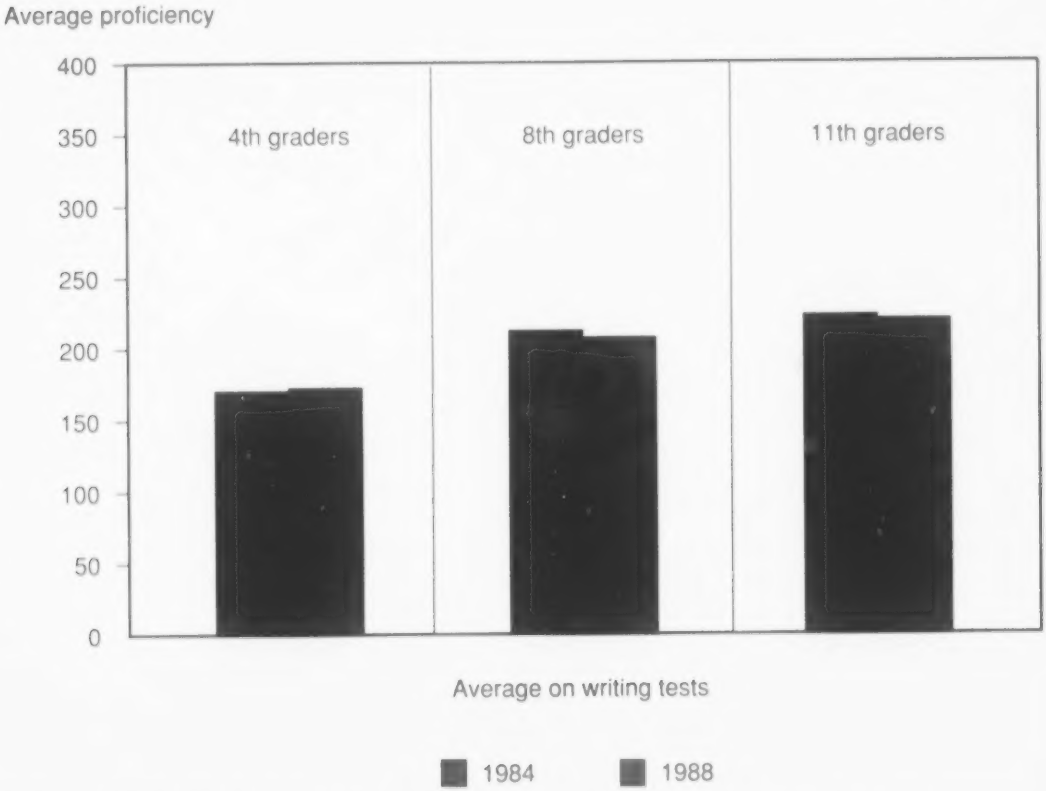
Average writing proficiency scores, by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity: 1984 and 1988

Grade, sex, and race/ethnicity of students	1984	1988	Difference in average scores
Grade 4			
Total	170.5	173.3	2.8
Male	165.0	164.3	-0.7
Female	176.7	182.4	5.7
White, non-Hispanic	177.2	180.0	2.8
Black, non-Hispanic	148.2	150.7	2.5
Hispanic	157.9	162.2	4.3
Grade 8			
Total	212.4	208.2	-4.2
Male	204.5	197.9	-6.6
Female	220.5	218.2	-2.3
White, non-Hispanic	217.9	213.1	-4.8
Black, non-Hispanic	188.3	190.1	1.8
Hispanic	194.2	197.2	3.0
Grade 11			
Total	223.0	220.7	-2.3
Male	211.9	211.1	-0.8
Female	234.5	229.2	-5.3
White, non-Hispanic	229.1	225.3	-3.8
Black, non-Hispanic	204.2	206.9	2.7
Hispanic	200.6	202.0	1.4

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 400.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Writing Report Card, 1984-88*, 1990, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Average writing proficiency of 4th, 8th, and 11th graders: 1984 and 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Writing Report Card, 1984-88*, 1990, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

On average, American students do not write well, and their writing performance has not improved in recent years. Writing proficiency increases with grade level, but 11th-graders only scored 221 on a scale from 0 to 400 in 1988. Between 1984 and 1989, writing scores declined slightly for 8th-graders while staying about the same for 4th- and 11th-graders. The average performance of black and Hispanic 11th-graders was lower than the performance of white 8th graders. Females performed better than males at all grade levels.

Indicator 29. Civics, Geography, History, and Literature Proficiency

Average proficiency in civics, geography, U.S. history, and literature, by student characteristics: 1988

Characteristic	Percent of 12th graders in 1988*	Civics scores of 12th graders in 1988	Geography scores of 12th graders in 1988	U.S. history scores of 12th graders in 1988	Literature scores of 11th graders in 1986
Total	100	296.3	293.1	295.0	285.0
Sex					
Male	48	298.6	301.2	298.5	282.8
Female	52	294.1	285.7	291.8	287.3
Race					
White	76	301.9	301.1	301.1	289.9
Black	14	273.8	258.4	274.4	267.5
Hispanic	7	279.2	271.8	273.9	264.8
Hours of TV viewing each day					
0 to 2 hours	51	301.7	300.0	299.0	—
3 to 5 hours	44	294.2	289.0	293.3	—
6 or more hours	6	269.7	266.0	276.7	—
Hours spent on homework each day					
None assigned	8	280.9	277.0	280.7	—
Did not do it	9	285.4	289.0	291.6	—
½ hour or less	21	295.6	295.0	295.4	—
1 hour	34	298.8	294.0	295.6	—
2 hours	17	301.8	295.0	299.4	—
More than 2 hours	10	303.5	299.0	302.4	—

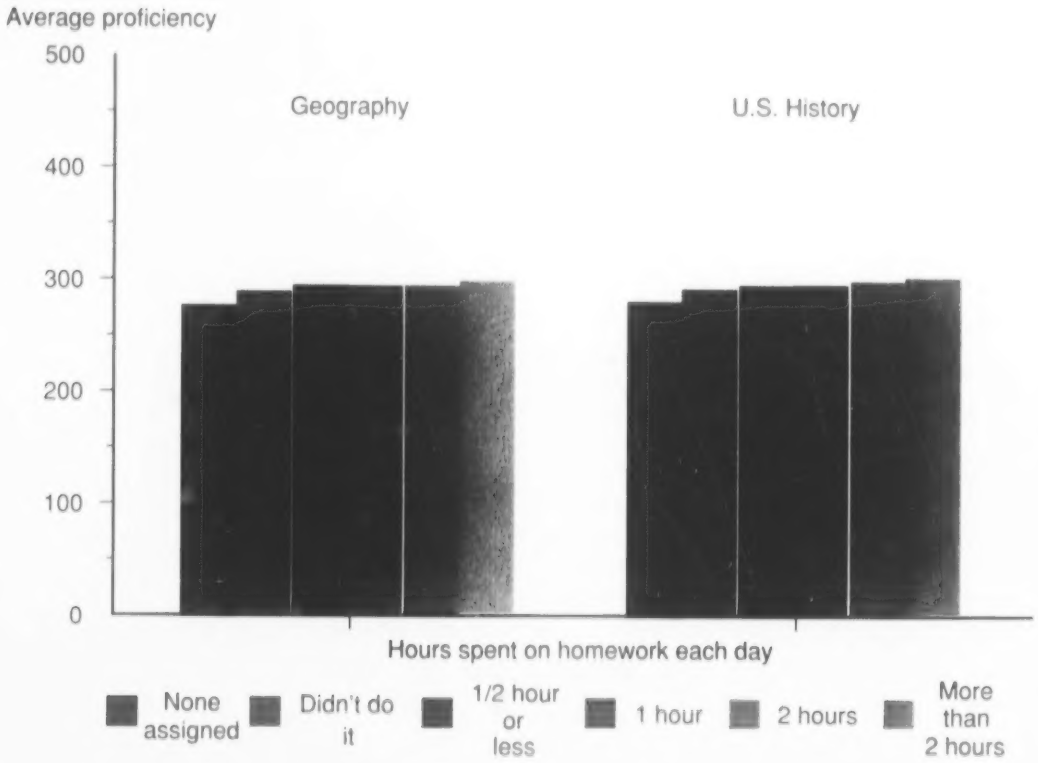
— Data not available.
* From 1988 geography assessment.

NOTE: Scales range from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Literature and U.S. History: *The U.S. History Report Card*, 1990, *The Civics Report Card*, 1990, and *The Geography Learning of High School Seniors*, 1990, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Indicator 29. Civics, Geography, History, and Literature Proficiency

Student proficiency in geography and U.S. history, by hours spent on homework: 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The U.S. History Report Card*, 1990, and *The Geography Learning of High School Seniors*, 1990, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

In 1988, seniors who worked on homework assignments scored higher in history, civics, and geography than students who had no homework assignments. Also, the less television seniors watched, the higher their proficiency scores in history, civics, and geography. About half of 1988 seniors watched television 3 or more hours per day.

Indicator 30. International Math and Science Comparison

Proficiency scores on an international mathematics and science assessment of 13-year-olds, in 12 countries and provinces: 1988

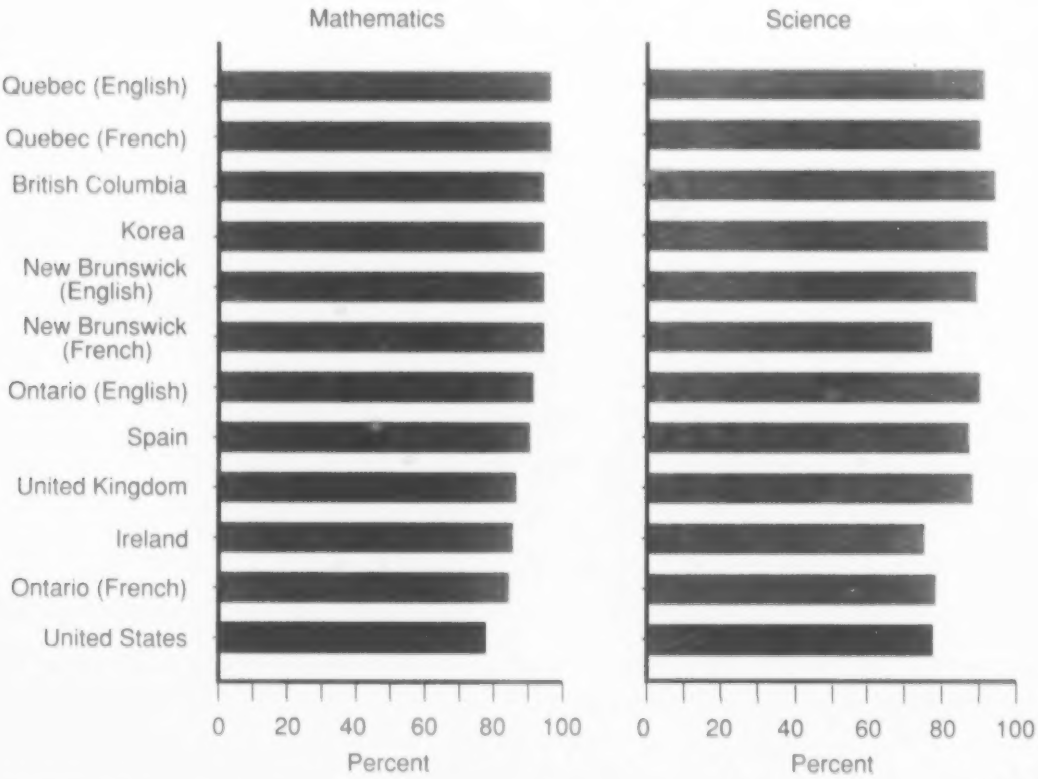
Country or province	Mathematics proficiency score			Science proficiency score		
	Mean[1]	Percent with score of 400 or more[2]	Percent with score of 500 or more[3]	Mean[1]	Percent with score of 400 or more[4]	Percent with score of 500 or more[5]
British Columbia	539.8	95	69	551.3	95	72
Ireland	504.3	86	55	469.3	76	37
Korea	567.8	95	78	549.9	93	73
New Brunswick (English)	529.0	95	65	510.5	90	55
New Brunswick (French)	514.2	95	58	468.1	78	35
Ontario (English)	516.1	92	58	514.7	91	56
Ontario (French)	481.5	85	40	468.3	79	35
Quebec (English)	535.8	97	67	515.3	92	57
Quebec (French)	543.0	97	73	513.4	91	56
Spain	511.7	91	57	503.9	88	53
United Kingdom	509.9	87	55	519.5	89	59
United States	473.9	78	40	478.5	78	42

[1] The scale for the scores ranges from 0 to 1,000, with a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100.
[2] Students at this level have the ability to select appropriate basic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) to solve simple one-step problems. They can locate numbers on a number line and understand the most basic concepts of logic, percents, estimation, and geometry.
[3] Students at this level demonstrate an understanding of the concept of order and place value; the meaning of remainder in division; the properties of odd and even numbers and zero; elementary concepts of ratio and proportion; use of negative and decimal numbers; simple conversions involving fractions, decimals, and percents; and computation of averages. Students can use skills to solve problems requiring two or more steps.
[4] Students at this level demonstrate knowledge in the life sciences, particularly human biological systems, and can apply principles from the physical sciences, including force. They also display understanding of basic methods of reasoning used in science, including classification and interpretation of statements.
[5] Students at this level have a basic understanding of experimental procedures used in science, such as designing experiments, controlling variables, and using equipment. They can identify the best conclusions drawn from data on a graph and the best explanation for observed phenomena. Students also understand some concepts in a variety of science content areas, including the life sciences, physical sciences, and earth and space sciences.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *An International Assessment of Educational Progress, A World of Differences*, prepared by Educational Testing Service, January 1989.

Indicator 30. International Math and Science Comparison

Percentage of 13-year-olds with a score of 400 or more on an international mathematics and science test, by selected countries and provinces: 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *An International Assessment of Educational Progress, A World of Differences*, 1989, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

The performance of U.S. students in math and science does not compare favorably with students in other countries. In 1988, U.S. 13-year-olds scored among students in the lowest 2 countries in mathematics and the lowest 4 countries in science among a group of 12 countries and Canadian provinces. Among the countries/provinces participating in the program, Korean students scored highest in mathematics and students from British Columbia (Canada) and Korea scored highest in science.

Indicator 31. International Science Test Scores

Science test scores for 10-, 14-, and 18-year-olds and percentage of age groups in school in 13 countries: Administered between 1983 and 1986

Country	10-year-olds		14-year-olds		18-year-olds		
	Average number correct[1]	Percent of age group in school	Average number correct[2]	Percent of age group in school	Biology students, percent correct[3]	Biology students, as a percent of total students	Percent of age group in school
Australia	12.9	99	17.8	98	48.2	18	39
Canada	13.7	99	18.6	99	45.9	28	71
England	11.7	99	16.7	98	63.4	4	20
Finland	15.3	99	18.5	99	51.9	45	[4]45
Hong Kong	11.2	99	16.4	99	[5]50.8	7	20
Hungary	14.4	99	21.7	98	59.7	3	[6]18
Italy	13.4	99	16.7	99	42.3	14	52
Japan	15.4	99	20.2	99	46.2	12	63
Norway	12.7	99	17.9	99	54.8	10	40
Poland	11.9	99	18.1	91	56.9	9	28
Singapore	11.2	99	16.5	91	66.8	3	17
Sweden	14.7	99	18.4	99	48.5	15	[7]15
United States	13.2	99	16.5	99	[3]37.9	6	90

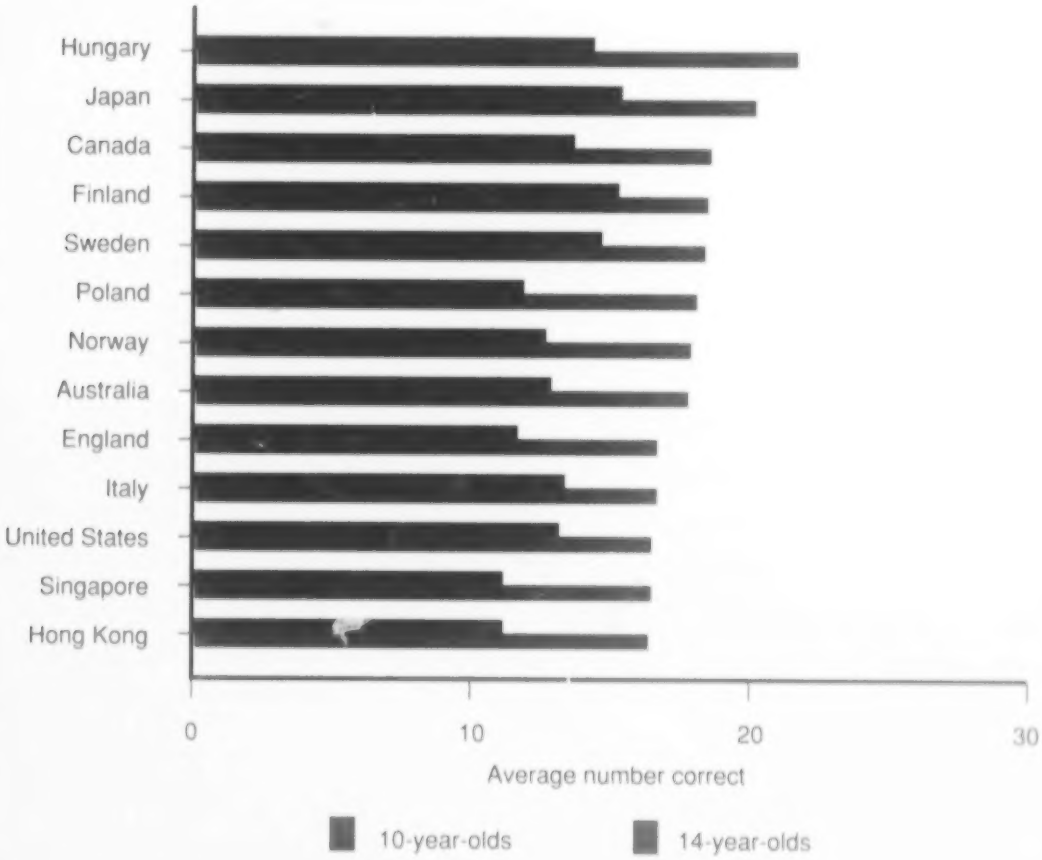
[1] Test included 24 items.
[2] Test included 30 items.
[3] United States test scores are included in this column even though they are not directly comparable with scores from other countries. U.S. students were tested for 25 items in biology, while other countries were tested for 30 items.
[4] A total of 63 percent of age group was in full-time schooling, but the 18 percent in vocational programs were not sampled.
[5] The primary sampling units were in classes rather than schools.
[6] A total of 40 percent of age group were in full-time schooling, but the 22 percent in vocational programs were not sampled.
[7] An additional 15 percent were enrolled in nonscience academic programs and were not sampled.

NOTE: Tests were conducted in elementary and secondary schools between 1983 and 1986.

SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Science Achievement in Seventeen Countries, A Preliminary Report*. Copyright @ 1988 by Pergamon Press.

Indicator 31. International Science Test Scores

Science test scores for 10- and 14-year-olds in selected countries: Administered between 1983 and 1986



SOURCE: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *Science Achievement in Seventeen Countries, A Preliminary Report*. Copyright @ 1988 by Pergamon Press.

Among students in a group of advanced and developing countries, U.S. students had a mediocre performance on an international test of science proficiency. The U.S. students scored in the middle among the 10-year-olds, near the bottom among the 14-year-olds, and last among the 18-year-olds. Although a relatively large proportion of U.S. 18-year-olds were enrolled in school, comparatively few were in the advanced science classes that qualified them to participate in the examinations.

Indicator 32. Literacy of Young Adults

Literacy skills and reading scores of young adults, by race/ethnicity and educational attainment: 1985

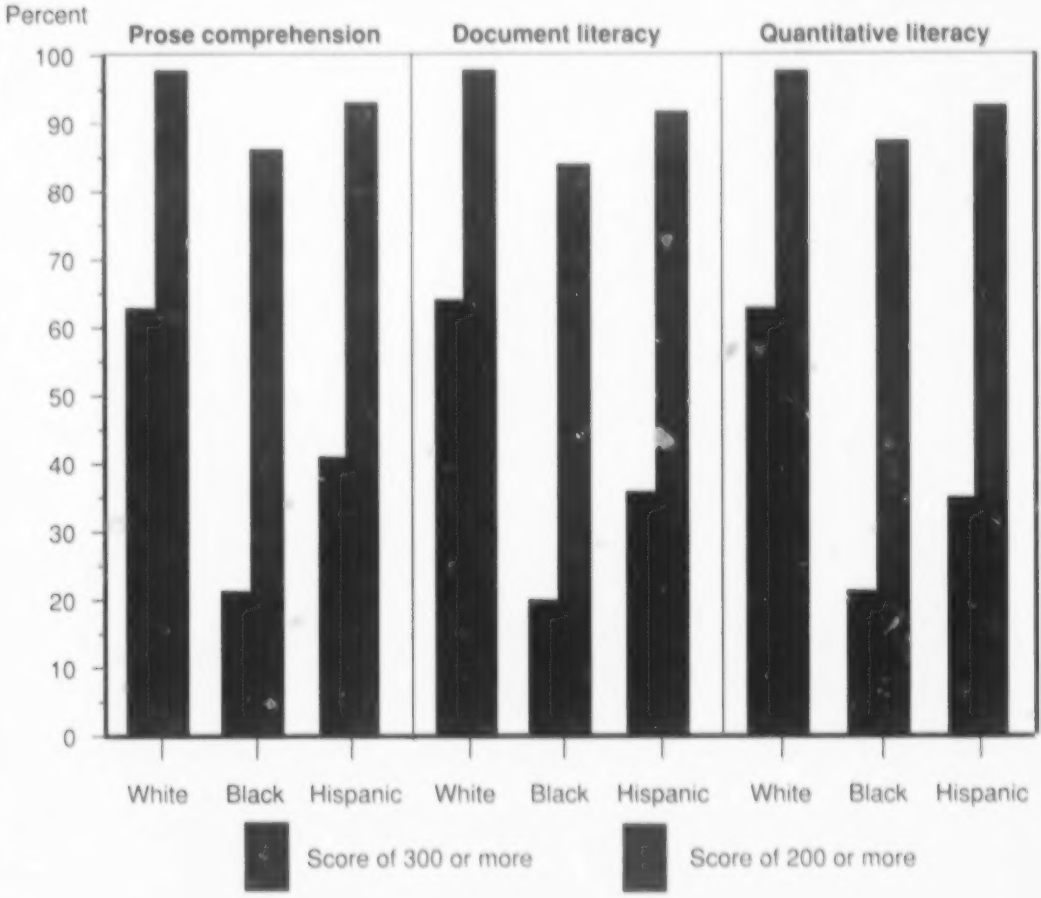
Race/ethnicity and educational attainment	Prose comprehension,[1] percent with score		Document literacy,[2] percent with score		Quantitative literacy,[3] percent with score	
	200 or more	300 or more	200 or more	300 or more	200 or more	300 or more
Total	96.1	56.4	95.5	57.2	96.4	56.0
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	98.1	63.0	98.2	64.1	98.1	62.9
Black, non-Hispanic	86.3	21.3	84.4	20.1	87.8	21.4
Hispanic	93.5	40.9	92.0	35.9	92.8	35.2
Educational attainment						
Not high school graduate	85.4	24.1	83.4	18.8	86.1	20.6
High school graduate	99.6	45.1	96.5	46.2	96.9	45.2
Some postsecondary	98.8	67.0	99.0	68.0	99.3	66.8
College graduate	99.9	84.3	99.9	85.6	99.9	84.1

[1] Prose comprehension is the knowledge and skills needed to gain understanding and use information from texts such as editorials, news stories, and poems. A score of 200 indicates an ability to write a simple description of the type of job one would like to have. A score of 300 indicates an ability to locate information in a news article or an almanac.
[2] Document literacy is the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information from documents such as indices, tables, paycheck stubs, and order forms. A score of 200 indicates an ability to match money-saving coupons to a shopping list of several items. A score of 300 indicates an ability to follow directions to travel from one location to another using a map.
[3] Quantitative literacy is the knowledge and skills needed to apply the arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, either alone or sequentially. A score of 200 indicates an ability to total two entries on a bank deposit slip. A score of 300 indicates an ability to enter deposits and checks and balance a checkbook.

NOTE: "Young adults" includes persons 21 to 25 years old. The scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Young Adult Literacy and Schooling, 1985*, 1989.

Literacy skills of young adults, by race/ethnicity: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Young Adult Literacy and Schooling, 1985*, 1989.

While most young adults, 21 to 25 years old, adequately perform tasks requiring basic literacy skills (a score of 200 or more), nearly 45 percent are unable to do well on tasks of even moderate complexity (a score of 300 or more), such as balancing a checkbook or using a map. Even some college graduates (15 percent) are unable to do tasks of moderate complexity. Literacy skills of black and Hispanic young adults lag behind those of whites.

Indicator 33. SAT and ACT Scores

Average Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and American College Testing Program (ACT) scores for college-bound high school seniors, by sex: 1951–52 to 1989–90

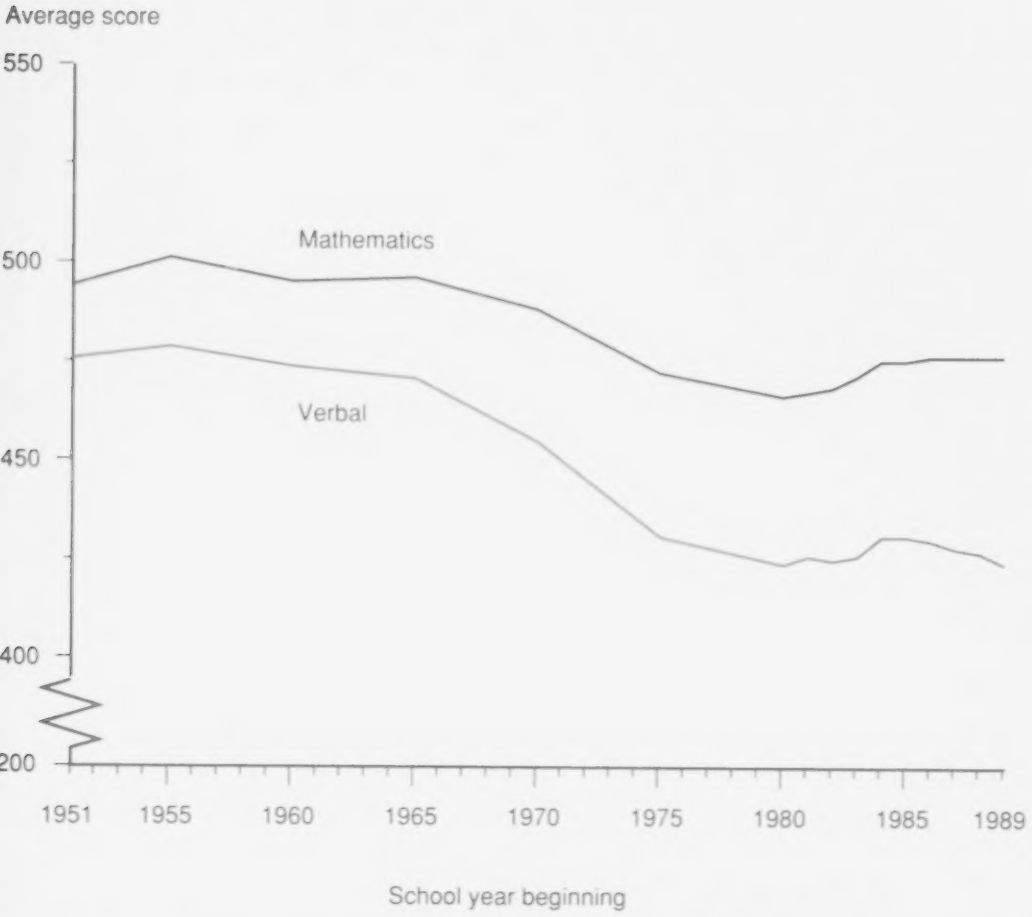
School year	Average SAT scores						Average ACT scores
	Verbal score			Mathematics score			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Composite
1951-52	476	—	—	494	—	—	—
1955-56	479	—	—	501	—	—	—
1960-61	474	—	—	495	—	—	—
1965-66	471	—	—	496	—	—	—
1970-71	455	454	457	488	507	466	19.2
1975-76	431	433	430	472	497	446	18.3
1980-81	424	430	418	466	492	443	18.5
1981-82	426	431	421	467	493	443	18.4
1982-83	425	430	420	468	493	445	18.3
1983-84	426	433	420	471	495	449	18.5
1984-85	431	437	425	475	499	452	18.6
1985-86	431	437	426	475	501	451	18.8
1986-87	430	435	425	476	500	453	18.7
1987-88	428	435	422	476	498	455	18.8
1988-89	427	434	421	476	500	454	18.6
1989-90	424	429	419	476	499	455	—

—Data not available.

NOTE: The SAT scores range from 200 to 800 and the ACT scores range from 1 to 36. SAT data for years before 1970-71 are estimates.

SOURCE: American College Testing Program, *High School Profile Report, 1988;* and ACT News Release 1989. College Entrance Examination Board, *College-Bound Seniors, 1990 Profile of SAT and Achievement Test Takers.* (Copyright 1990 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores for college-bound high school seniors: 1951–52 to 1989–90



SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, *College-Bound Seniors, 1990 Profile of SAT and Achievement Test Takers* (Copyright 1990 by the College Entrance Examination Board).

Between 1963-64 and 1980-81, scores on the SAT drifted downward, particularly in the verbal portion of the test. This trend changed in 1980, and some loss was recovered in the early 1980s. Only small changes in the scores have occurred since 1985. ACT scores declined in the early 1970s and have changed little since then.

Indicator 34. Homework and Television

Percentage of 13-year-old students, by amount of time per day spent on homework and watching television in 12 countries and provinces: 1988

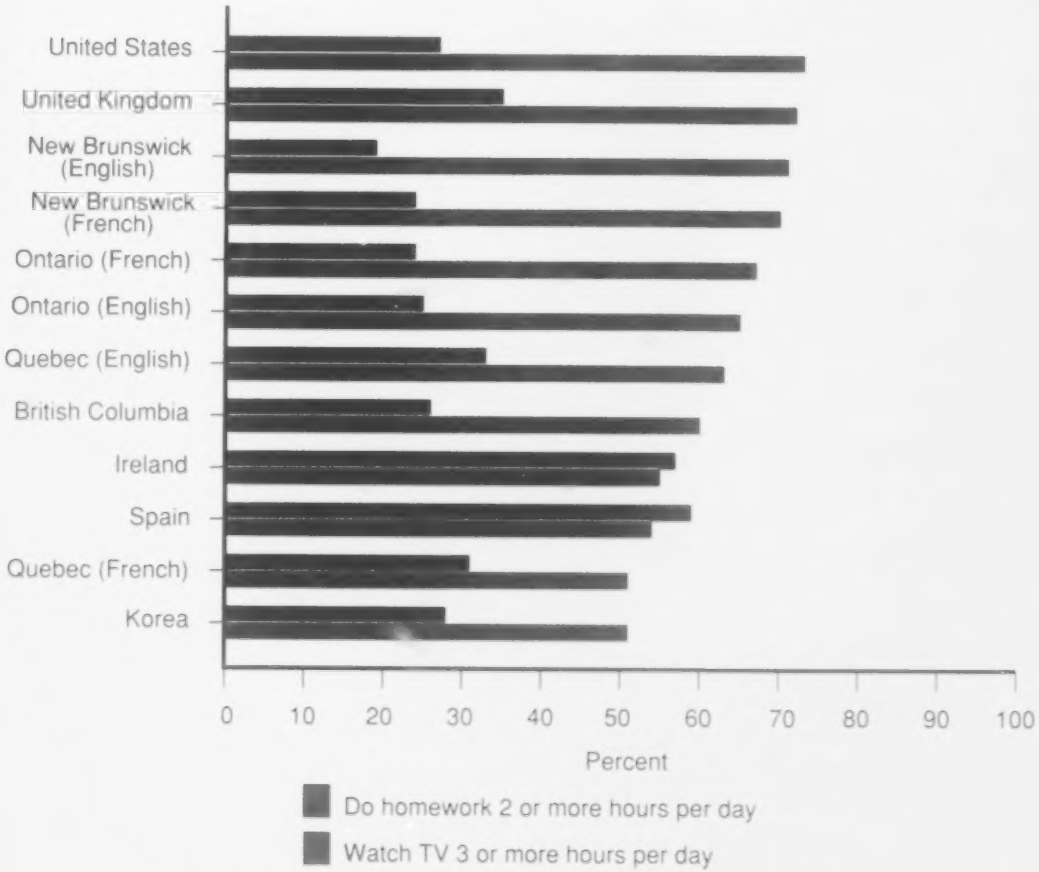
Country or province	Percent doing homework				Percent watching television		
	None assigned	Don't do it	1 hour or less	2 hours or more	0–2 hours	3–4 hours	5 hours or more
United States	4	5	65	27	27	42	31
United Kingdom	8	2	54	35	28	45	27
New Brunswick (English)	3	5	74	19	29	49	22
New Brunswick (French)	3	1	72	24	31	48	22
Ontario (French)	6	2	69	24	33	46	21
Ontario (English)	5	3	68	25	35	43	22
Quebec (English)	2	3	62	33	37	44	19
British Columbia	4	4	66	26	41	43	17
Ireland	1	2	41	57	45	41	14
Spain	1	1	39	59	46	41	13
Quebec (French)	1	1	67	31	49	40	11
Korea	2	3	68	28	49	44	7

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *An International Assessment of Mathematics and Science, A World of Differences*, 1989, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Indicator 34. Homework and Television

Percentage of 13-year-olds spending time doing homework and watching television, in selected countries and provinces: 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *An International Assessment of Mathematics and Science, A World of Differences*, 1989, by Educational Testing Service.

U.S. students spent more time watching television than students in most of the other 12 countries and Canadian provinces participating in a 1988 study. On the other hand, the amount of time spent by U.S. students on homework does not seem to be a reason for their relatively low mathematics and science scores. Students in some countries with relatively high scores reported having lesser amounts of homework, and there was no significant relationship between time spent on homework and test performance.

Youth Employment and Finances

Indicator 35. Employment of Young Adults

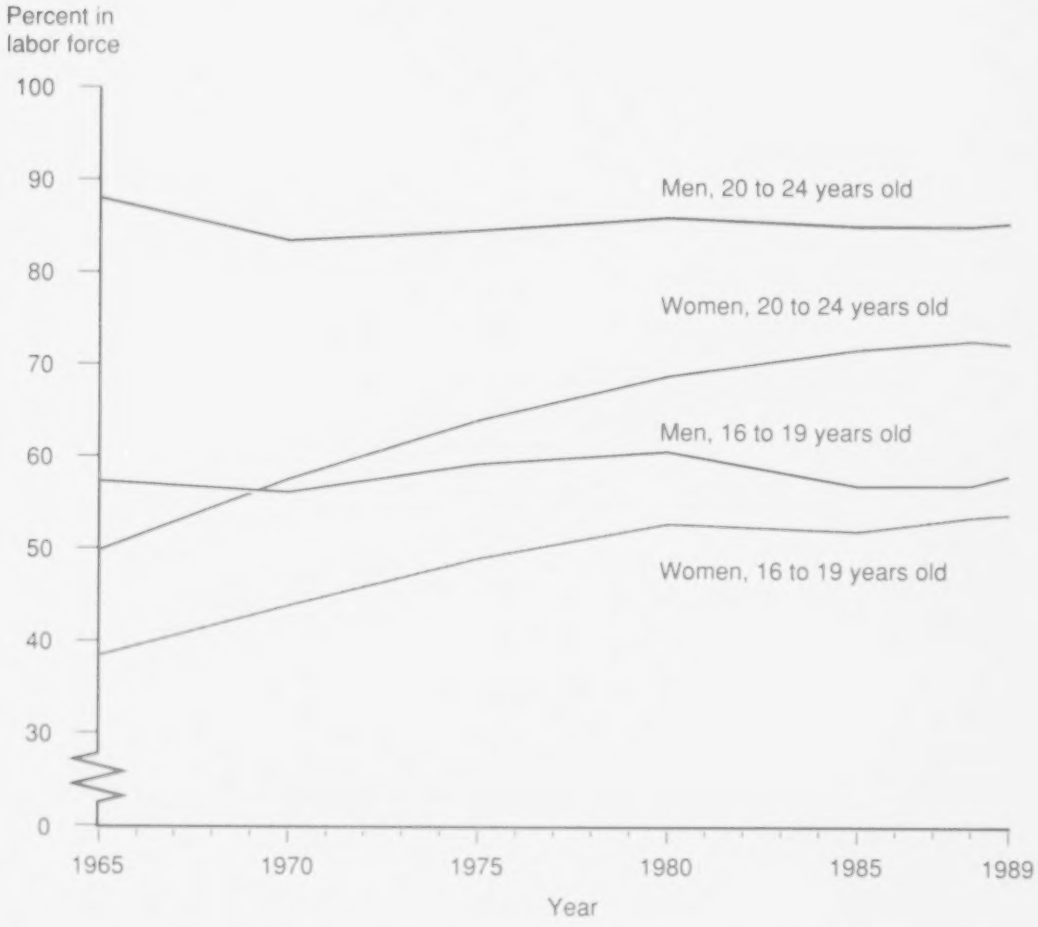
Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by sex and age: 1950 to 1989

Status and Year	Men				Women			
	16 years old and over	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	16 years old and over	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
	Civilian labor force,[1] in thousands							
1950	43,817	2,504	4,632	10,527	18,389	1,712	2,675	4,092
1955	44,475	2,369	3,221	10,806	20,548	1,723	2,445	4,252
1960	46,388	2,787	4,123	10,251	23,240	2,054	2,580	4,131
1965	48,255	3,397	5,926	10,653	26,200	2,513	3,375	4,336
1970	51,228	4,008	5,709	11,311	31,543	3,241	4,874	5,698
1975	56,299	4,805	7,398	13,854	37,475	4,065	6,069	8,456
1980	61,453	4,998	8,287	16,327	45,487	4,380	7,093	11,842
1985	64,411	4,134	8,283	18,808	51,050	3,767	7,434	14,742
1988	66,927	4,159	7,594	19,742	54,742	3,872	6,910	15,761
1989	67,840	4,135	7,459	19,905	56,030	3,818	6,721	15,990
	Percentage in labor force[2]							
1950	86.4	63.2	89.0	96.2	33.9	41.0	46.1	34.0
1955	85.4	58.9	90.8	97.7	35.7	39.7	46.0	34.9
1960	83.3	56.1	88.1	97.5	37.7	39.3	46.1	36.0
1965	80.7	53.8	88.0	97.4	39.3	38.0	50.0	38.6
1970	79.7	56.1	83.3	96.4	43.3	44.0	57.7	45.0
1975	77.9	59.1	84.5	95.2	46.3	49.1	64.1	54.9
1980	77.4	60.5	85.9	95.2	51.5	52.9	68.9	65.5
1985	76.3	56.8	85.0	94.7	54.5	52.1	71.8	70.9
1988	76.2	56.9	85.0	94.3	56.6	53.6	72.7	72.7
1989	76.4	57.9	85.3	94.4	57.4	53.9	72.4	73.5
	Percentage unemployed[3]							
1950	5.1	12.7	7.7	4.2	5.7	11.4	6.3	5.3
1955	4.2	11.6	7.0	3.0	4.9	10.2	5.4	4.7
1960	5.4	15.3	8.9	4.8	5.9	13.9	8.3	6.3
1965	4.0	14.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	15.7	7.3	5.5
1970	4.4	15.0	8.4	3.4	5.9	15.6	7.9	5.7
1975	7.9	20.1	14.3	7.0	9.3	19.7	12.7	9.1
1980	6.9	18.2	12.5	6.7	7.4	17.2	10.3	7.2
1985	7.0	19.5	11.4	6.6	7.4	17.6	10.7	7.4
1988	5.5	16.0	8.9	5.3	5.6	14.4	8.5	5.6
1989	5.2	15.9	8.8	4.8	5.4	14.0	8.3	5.6

[1] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military.
[2] The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, (January issues); *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1956 and 1987); and Current Population Reports, Series P-50, nos. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

Labor force participation rate of young adults, by sex and age: 1965 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1956 and 1987); and Current Populations Reports, Series P-50, nos. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987.*

The proportion of young men 16 to 24 years old in the labor force has remained relatively steady over the past 20 years. In contrast, young women's participation in the labor force has grown significantly. Between 1970 and 1989, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old in the labor force rose from 58 percent to 72 percent.

Indicator 36. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

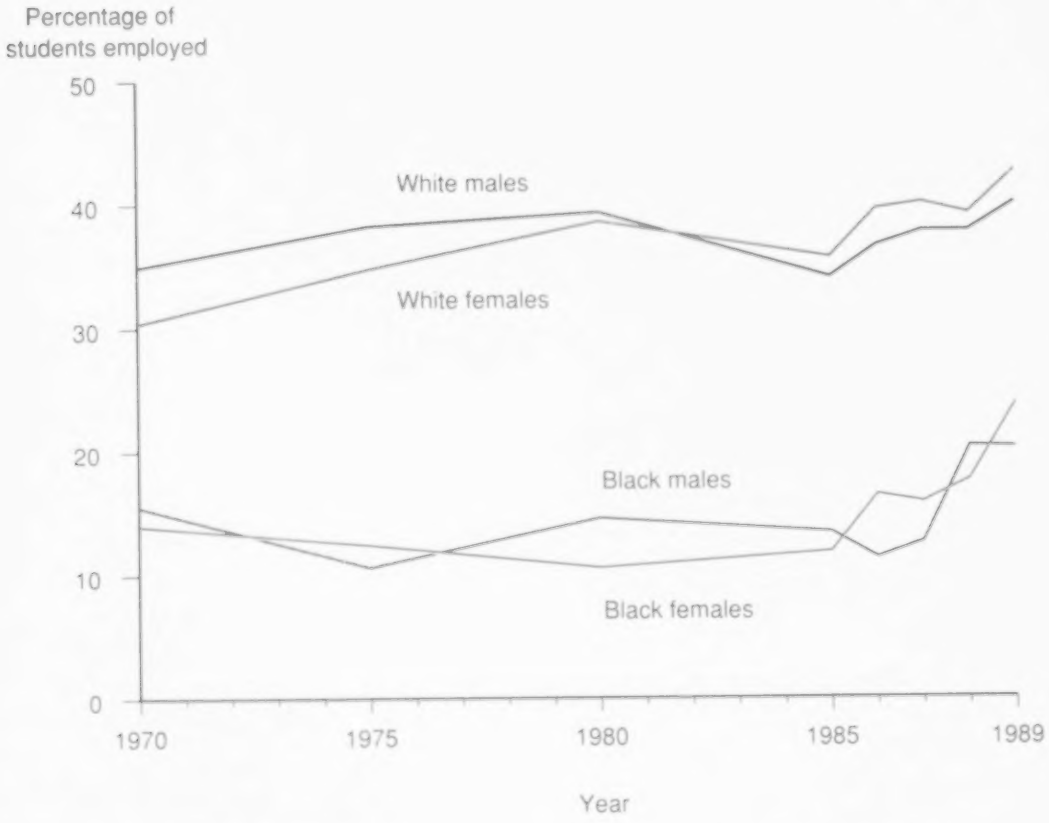
Employment status of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1970 to 1989

Year	Males			Females		
	Total	White [1]	Black [1]	Total	White [1]	Black [1]
			Percentage employed [2]			
1970	32.5	34.9	15.5	28.1	30.3	13.9
1975	34.4	38.2	10.6	31.5	34.7	12.4
1980	35.3	39.3	14.6	34.1	38.5	10.5
1985	30.2	34.0	13.4	31.4	35.6	11.8
1986	32.3	36.5	11.3	35.2	39.5	16.4
1987	32.9	37.7	12.6	35.9	40.0	15.8
1988	34.2	37.7	20.3	35.5	39.1	17.6
1989	36.3	40.0	20.2	39.1	42.6	23.8
			Percentage employed full time			
1970	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6
1975	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
1980	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
1985	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2
1986	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
1987	2.2	2.1	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.2
1988	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.0
1989	2.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
			Percentage employed part time			
1970	27.1	29.1	12.6	26.5	28.6	11.8
1975	27.4	30.3	8.4	29.1	32.3	9.8
1980	29.7	33.0	12.1	32.8	37.0	9.9
1985	27.2	30.5	12.8	30.2	34.1	11.6
1986	28.6	32.2	9.7	33.7	37.9	15.6
1987	30.6	35.5	12.5	34.1	38.9	14.6
1988	32.2	35.4	19.5	33.9	37.3	16.8
1989	33.8	37.1	19.2	37.9	41.4	23.0
			Unemployment rate [3]			
1970	16.5	15.1	33.3	16.0	14.9	32.1
1975	17.4	16.9	25.7	19.2	17.9	36.1
1980	19.8	17.4	43.3	16.8	15.3	39.6
1985	20.8	18.7	41.2	19.0	15.6	50.8
1986	18.0	15.7	44.3	16.3	13.7	40.1
1987	18.5	15.9	38.0	18.1	15.6	42.6
1988	18.0	15.4	35.0	14.0	12.9	25.1
1989	16.7	15.1	27.0	10.7	9.3	22.5

[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Full-time and part-time employment figures through 1986 exclude agricultural employment, which is included in the percentage employed.
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.
NOTE: Part-time workers are persons who work less than 35 hours per week. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 16 and 68; and unpublished data.

Indicator 36. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Employment rate of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1970 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 16 and 68; and unpublished data.

The employment rate of 16- and 17-year-old male students showed little change from 1970 to 1989. However, reflecting a trend for all women, the rate for female students was significantly higher in 1989 than in the early 1970s. In 1989, 39 percent of the females were employed compared with 36 percent of the males. The vast majority of these students worked part time.

Indicator 37. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rates of 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1950 to 1989

Sex and year	All races		White [1]		Black [1]		Hispanic [2]	
	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old
				Men				
1950	12.7	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	11.6	7.7	11.3	7.0	[3] 13.4	[3] 12.4	—	—
1960	15.3	8.9	14.0	8.3	[3] 24.0	[3] 13.1	—	—
1965	14.1	6.4	12.9	5.9	[3] 23.3	[3] 9.3	—	—
1970	15.0	8.4	13.7	7.8	[3] 25.0	[3] 12.6	—	—
1975	20.1	14.3	18.3	13.1	38.1	24.7	27.6	16.3
1980	18.3	12.5	16.2	11.1	37.5	23.7	21.6	12.3
1981	20.1	13.2	17.9	11.6	40.7	26.4	24.3	14.2
1982	24.4	16.4	21.7	14.3	48.9	31.5	31.2	18.3
1983	23.3	15.9	20.2	13.8	48.8	31.4	28.7	17.1
1984	19.6	11.9	16.8	9.8	42.7	26.6	25.3	12.7
1985	19.5	11.4	16.5	9.7	41.0	23.5	24.7	13.0
1986	19.0	11.0	16.3	9.2	39.3	23.5	24.5	13.0
1987	17.8	9.9	15.5	8.4	34.4	20.3	22.2	10.2
1988	16.0	8.9	13.9	7.4	32.7	19.4	22.7	9.2
1989	15.9	8.8	13.7	7.5	31.9	17.9	20.2	9.7
				Women				
1950	11.4	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	10.2	6.1	9.1	5.1	[3] 19.2	[3] 13.0	—	—
1960	13.9	8.3	12.7	7.2	[3] 24.8	[3] 15.3	—	—
1965	15.7	7.3	14.0	6.3	[3] 31.7	[3] 13.7	—	—
1970	15.6	7.9	13.4	6.9	[3] 34.5	[3] 15.0	—	—
1975	19.7	12.7	17.4	11.2	41.0	24.3	27.9	17.2
1980	17.2	10.4	14.8	8.5	39.8	23.5	23.4	11.9
1981	19.0	11.2	16.6	9.1	42.2	26.4	23.5	13.6
1982	21.9	13.2	19.0	10.9	47.1	29.6	28.2	17.0
1983	21.3	12.9	18.3	10.3	48.2	31.8	27.9	16.4
1984	18.0	10.9	15.2	8.8	42.6	25.6	22.8	12.3
1985	17.6	10.7	14.8	8.5	39.2	25.6	23.8	12.1
1986	17.6	10.3	14.9	8.1	39.2	24.7	25.1	12.9
1987	15.9	9.4	13.4	7.4	34.9	23.3	22.4	11.4
1988	14.4	8.5	12.3	6.7	32.0	19.8	21.0	10.7
1989	14.0	8.3	11.5	6.8	33.0	18.1	18.2	12.2

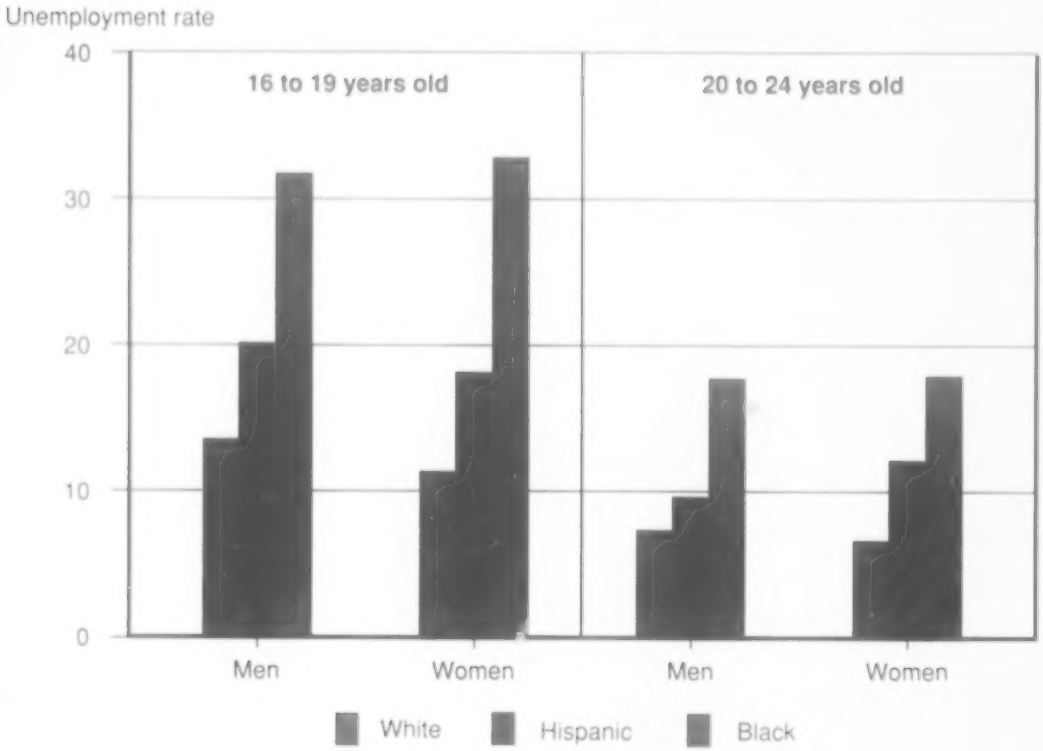
—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.
[3] Includes black and other races.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); and Labor Force Statistics derived from the *Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. I, Bulletin 2096.

Indicator 37. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rate of young adults, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); and Labor Force Statistics derived from the *Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. 1, Bulletin 2096.

Black teenagers are much more likely to be unemployed than whites. The 1989 unemployment rate for white teenage males was about 14 percent; it was 32 percent for blacks. High unemployment rates persisted for older black male youths, with about 18 percent of black 20- to 24-year-olds being unemployed compared with 8 percent of whites and 10 percent of Hispanics. Unemployment rates for women followed similar racial/ethnic patterns.

Indicator 38. Employment of High School Graduates

Employment and unemployment of high school graduates in year of graduation, by college enrollment status: October 1965 to October 1989

[Numbers in thousands]

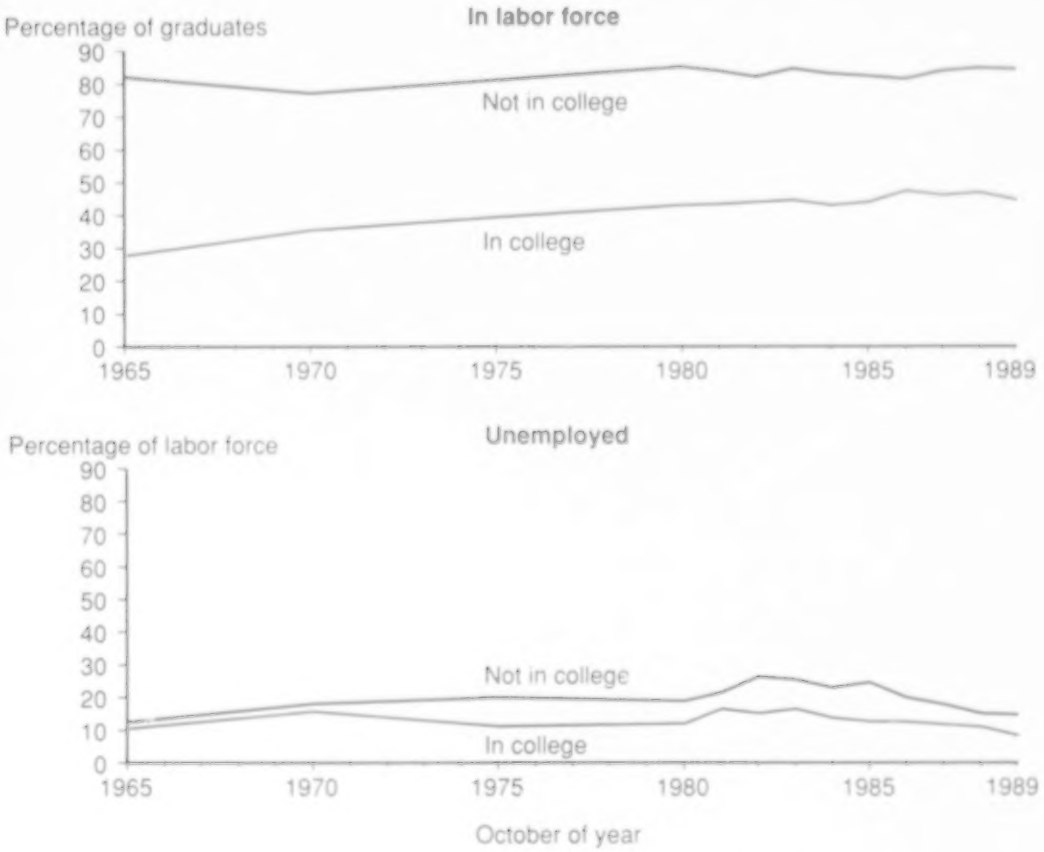
Year of enrollment and graduation	High school graduates			Civilian labor force[1]			
	Number	Percent of total[2]	Percent employed	Number in labor force	Percent of high school graduates in labor force	Percent of labor force employed	Percent of labor force unemployed[3]
Not enrolled in college							
1965	1,305	49	72	1,071	82	88	12
1970	1,330	48	63	1,027	77	82	18
1975	1,571	49	65	1,276	81	80	20
1980	1,565	51	69	1,330	85	81	19
1981	1,407	46	66	1,180	84	79	21
1982	1,532	49	60	1,257	82	74	26
1983	1,402	47	63	1,184	84	74	26
1984	1,350	45	64	1,120	83	77	23
1985	1,127	42	62	927	82	75	25
1986	1,287	46	65	1,047	81	80	20
1987	1,144	43	69	959	84	82	18
1988	1,098	41	72	930	85	85	15
1989	991	40	72	836	84	85	15
Enrolled in college							
1965	1,354	51	25	380	28	89	11
1970	1,427	52	30	509	36	84	16
1975	1,615	51	35	641	40	88	12
1980	1,524	49	38	662	43	87	13
1981	1,646	54	36	719	44	83	17
1982	1,568	51	37	695	44	84	16
1983	1,562	53	37	702	45	83	17
1984	1,662	55	37	719	43	86	14
1985	1,539	58	39	683	44	87	13
1986	1,499	54	42	717	48	87	13
1987	1,503	57	41	698	47	88	12
1988	1,575	59	42	747	47	88	12
1989	1,463	60	41	659	45	91	9

[1] The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.
[2] Percentage not enrolled in college plus percentage enrolled in college equals 100.
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Indicator 38. Employment of High School Graduates

Labor force participation and unemployment rates of high school graduates in the year of their graduation: October 1965 to October 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Between 1965 and 1989, the percentage of noncollege-bound high school graduates entering the labor force changed little. (The apparent dip in 1970 was caused by the entry of young men into the military rather than the civilian labor force.) In contrast, the proportion of college students who were also in the labor force rose from 28 percent in 1965 to 45 percent in 1989. Since 1982, the proportion of high school students going on to college has risen.

Indicator 39. Employment of Dropouts

Employment status of high school dropouts in the year that they dropped out: October 1970 to October 1989

[Numbers in thousands]

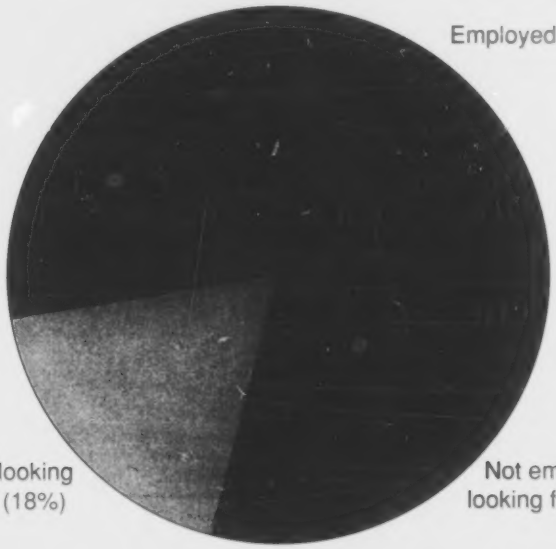
October of year	Number of dropouts[1]	Percent employed	Civilian labor force status[2]				Number not employed and not looking for work
			Number in labor force	Labor force participation rate	Percent employed	Percent unemployed[3]	
1970	712	45	427	60	74	26	285
1975	727	41	455	63	66	34	272
1980	739	44	471	64	68	32	268
1981	714	40	450	63	64	36	264
1982	668	37	421	63	58	42	247
1983	597	43	377	63	68	32	220
1984	601	43	387	64	67	33	214
1985	612	43	413	67	64	36	199
1986	562	46	359	64	72	28	203
1987	502	41	333	66	62	38	169
1988	552	43	327	59	73	27	225
1989	446	47	292	65	72	28	154

[1] Includes persons from 16 to 24 years old who dropped out from any grade without completing high school during the previous 12 months (October through October).
[2] The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are looking for employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Indicator 39. Employment of Dropouts

Employment status of 16- to 24-year-olds who dropped out of school in 1988-89



Total persons who dropped out between October 1988 and October 1989 = 446,000

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

The job outlook for high school dropouts is generally dismal. In October of 1989, only about one-half of those who had dropped out in the previous 12 months were employed. Some of those not working were looking for jobs, but many more were neither employed nor looking for work. A much larger proportion of dropouts (35 percent) than noncollege-enrolled high school graduates (15 percent) were not in the labor force (see Indicator 38).

Indicator 40. Median Income

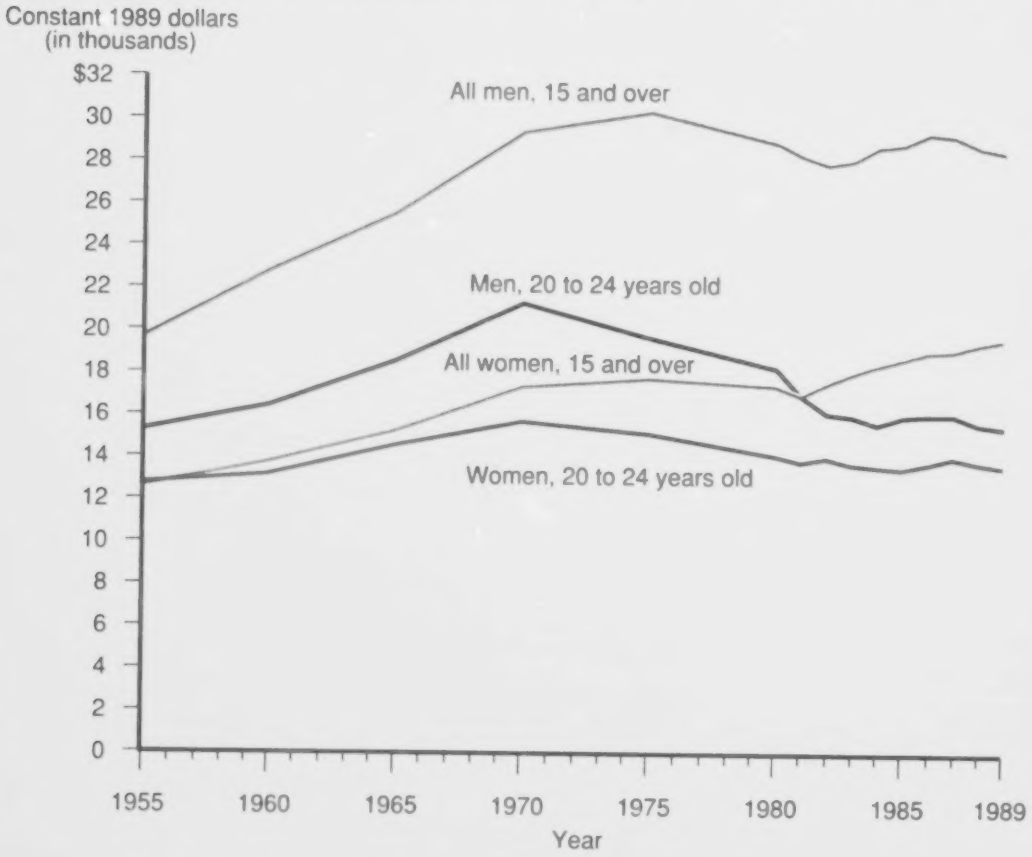
Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1989

Year	Men				Women			
	All ages, 15 and over[1]	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	All ages, 15 and over[1]	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
				Current dollars				
1955	$4,246	—	$3,299	—	$2,734	—	$2,768	—
1960	5,435	$1,974	3,916	—	3,296	$2,450	3,155	—
1965	6,479	3,074	4,706	—	3,883	2,809	3,713	—
1970	9,184	3,950	6,655	—	5,440	3,783	4,928	—
1975	13,144	5,657	8,521	$11,836	7,719	4,568	6,598	$8,264
1980	19,173	7,753	12,109	13,986	11,591	6,779	9,407	11,958
1981	20,692	8,252	12,408	17,244	12,457	7,598	10,173	12,772
1982	21,655	8,475	12,530	18,359	13,663	7,879	10,943	13,904
1983	22,508	8,204	12,822	18,865	14,479	7,857	11,062	14,239
1984	24,004	8,886	13,043	20,112	15,422	8,509	11,435	15,129
1985	24,999	9,050	13,827	20,499	16,252	8,372	11,757	15,986
1986	25,894	9,730	14,152	20,720	16,843	8,333	12,192	16,400
1987	26,722	9,859	14,665	21,850	17,504	9,417	12,905	16,779
1988	27,342	—	[2]14,863	22,029	18,545	—	[2]13,183	17,475
1989	28,419	—	[2]15,429	22,471	19,638	—	[2]13,649	19,060
				Constant 1989 dollars				
1955	19,646	—	15,264	—	12,650	—	12,807	—
1960	22,768	8,269	16,405	—	13,808	10,264	13,217	—
1965	25,505	12,101	18,525	—	15,285	11,058	14,616	—
1970	29,351	12,624	21,269	—	17,386	12,090	15,749	—
1975	30,295	13,038	19,639	27,280	17,791	10,528	15,207	19,047
1980	28,853	11,667	18,222	21,047	17,443	10,201	14,156	17,995
1981	28,227	11,257	16,926	23,523	16,993	10,365	13,877	17,423
1982	27,826	10,890	16,101	23,591	17,557	10,124	14,061	17,866
1983	28,022	10,214	15,963	23,487	18,026	9,782	13,772	17,727
1984	28,648	10,605	15,566	24,003	18,405	10,155	13,647	18,056
1985	28,809	10,429	15,934	23,623	18,729	9,648	13,549	18,423
1986	29,296	11,008	16,011	23,442	19,056	9,428	13,794	18,555
1987	29,168	10,762	16,008	23,850	19,106	10,279	14,086	18,315
1988	28,659	—	[2]15,579	23,090	19,439	—	[2]13,818	18,317
1989	28,419	—	[2]15,429	22,471	19,638	—	[2]13,649	19,060

—Data not available.
[1] Before 1980, a relatively small number of 14-year-olds was included in the 15- to 19-year-olds and all ages categories.
[2] Refers to 15- to 24-year-olds.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States, 1989*.

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States, 1989*.

The median income for full-time workers 20 to 24 years old dropped between 1970 and 1987 (after adjustment for inflation). During this period of decline, the income of women 20 to 24 years old fell at a slower rate than that of men, so that the gap between men's and women's incomes narrowed to 13 percent. In contrast to the significant declines among young adults, the median income for all men remained stable during the 1970-to-1987 period, and the income for all women rose by 10 percent. The gap between all men's and women's salaries remained much larger than that for younger age groups, with all men's salaries averaging 45 percent higher than those for women in 1989.

Indicator 41. Spending Patterns of High School Seniors

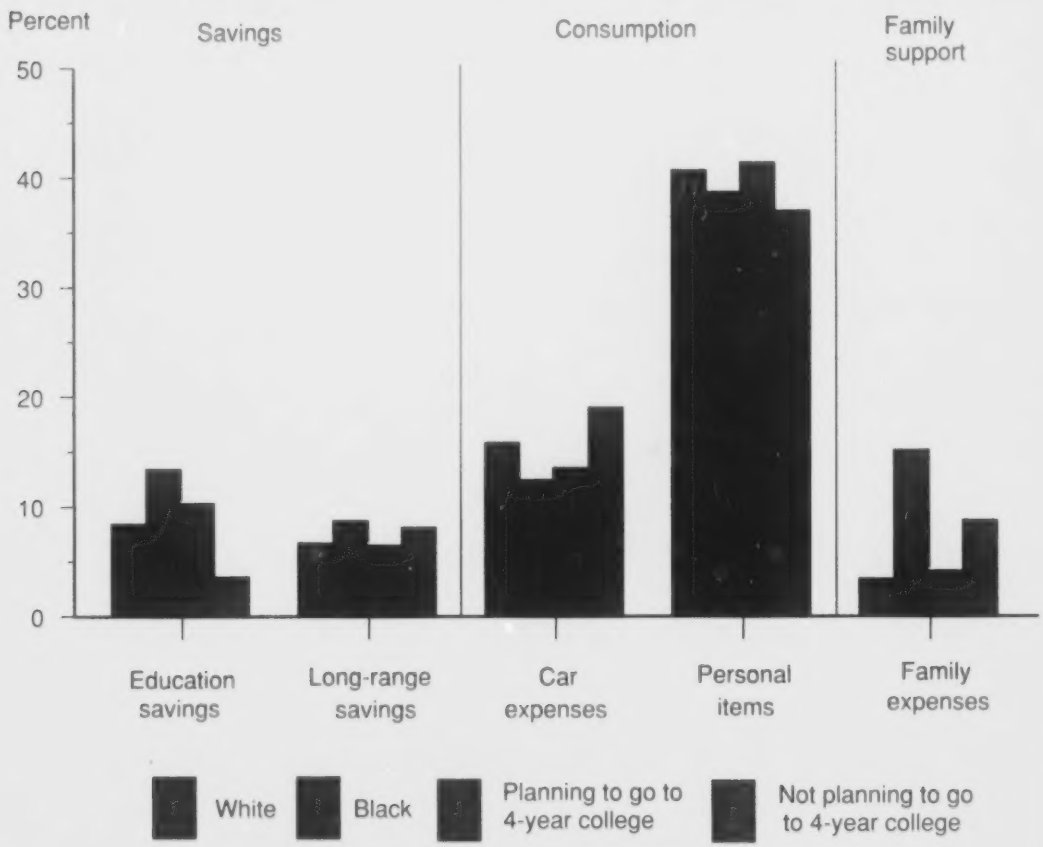
Spending patterns of employed high school seniors, by sex, race, and college plans: 1981 and 1990

Expense and spending pattern	Percent of 1981 seniors	Percent of 1990 seniors						
		Total	Sex		Race		Planning to go to 4-year college	Not planning to go to 4-year college
			Male	Female	White	Black		
Savings for education								
None or only a little	70.2	73.1	73.8	72.7	73.0	69.9	70.5	80.9
Some	12.4	10.7	9.9	11.5	11.1	6.2	10.9	9.8
About half	6.4	7.5	8.2	6.8	7.5	10.4	8.1	5.4
Most	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.4	2.1
All or almost all	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.6	8.5	5.2	1.8
Car expenses								
None or only a little	62.4	58.2	52.8	64.4	55.8	72.0	61.1	51.7
Some	14.7	14.9	15.7	13.6	16.3	8.9	14.7	15.1
About half	11.1	11.3	14.6	7.7	12.2	6.6	10.5	14.0
Most	6.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.2	4.2	7.9	9.5
All or almost all	5.3	7.2	8.3	5.8	6.7	8.3	5.9	9.8
Long-range savings								
None or only a little	70.7	73.4	74.1	72.8	74.2	70.7	74.6	72.4
Some	13.4	12.7	12.5	12.8	12.8	9.6	13.1	11.8
About half	7.0	6.5	7.2	5.8	6.2	11.0	5.5	7.3
Most	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.5	1.6	2.9	4.2
All or almost all	4.6	4.0	3.1	4.8	3.3	7.2	3.9	4.2
Personal items								
None or only a little	24.6	24.9	26.7	22.9	22.2	31.0	23.1	28.3
Some	19.1	18.7	19.6	17.6	19.7	15.9	18.8	17.2
About half	17.1	16.7	17.7	15.6	17.4	14.3	16.7	17.3
Most	16.8	16.7	15.6	18.1	17.4	12.5	18.0	14.5
All or almost all	22.4	23.1	20.3	25.8	23.3	26.2	23.6	22.7
Family expenses								
None or only a little	82.0	82.0	84.0	79.6	86.6	61.7	84.1	76.8
Some	9.7	8.8	8.3	9.6	7.0	18.1	8.4	9.9
About half	3.6	3.5	3.1	4.1	2.9	4.9	3.1	4.3
Most	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.5	2.8
All or almost all	2.8	3.7	2.9	4.4	2.2	12.7	2.9	6.2

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1981 and 1990.

Indicator 41. Spending Patterns of High School Seniors

Percentage of employed high school seniors spending "most," "almost all," or "all" of their income on selected expenses, by race and college plans: 1990



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1990.

In 1990, 40 percent of working high school seniors said that they spent "most" or "all or almost all" of their earnings on personal items such as clothing, records, and recreation. Blacks contributed more of their earnings to meet family expenses than did whites. Those planning to attend a 4-year college were more likely to save for their education than other seniors.

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Indicator 42. Spending of Young Adults

Average annual expenditures of urban consumer units, by age of head of consumer unit: 1984, 1987, and 1989

Expenditure	Annual expenditures per consumer unit, 1989[1]		Percent of expenditures					
			All ages			Under 25[2]		
	All ages	Under 25[2]	1984	1987	1989	1984	1987	1989
Total annual expenditure	$26,716	$16,095	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	4,248	2,573	15.0	15.0	15.9	15.5	15.3	16.0
Food at home	3,053	1,756	9.0	8.6	11.4	7.8	7.3	10.9
Food away from home	1,195	817	6.0	6.4	4.5	7.7	8.1	5.1
Alcoholic beverages	256	319	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
Housing	8,116	4,634	30.4	31.0	30.4	27.9	30.0	28.8
Shelter	4,835	3,048	15.9	17.0	18.1	16.9	18.8	18.9
Fuels, utilities, and public service	1,835	866	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.3	5.7	5.4
Household operations	460	121	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
House furnishings and equipment	987	600	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Apparel and services	1,332	949	6.0	5.9	5.0	7.0	6.2	5.9
Men and boys	335	255	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.6
Women and girls	534	305	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.9
Children under 2 years old	59	67	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Other clothing products and services	405	323	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.0
Transportation	5,148	4,020	19.6	18.8	19.3	24.6	23.7	25.0
Health care	1,316	324	4.8	4.6	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.0
Entertainment	1,348	841	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2
Personal care	244	136	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8
Reading	156	79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Education	338	650	1.4	1.4	1.3	4.2	4.3	4.0
Tobacco and smoking supplies	259	204	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous	582	242	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5
Cash contributions	900	120	3.2	3.0	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
Personal insurance and pensions	2,472	1,006	8.6	8.9	9.3	5.8	5.8	6.2

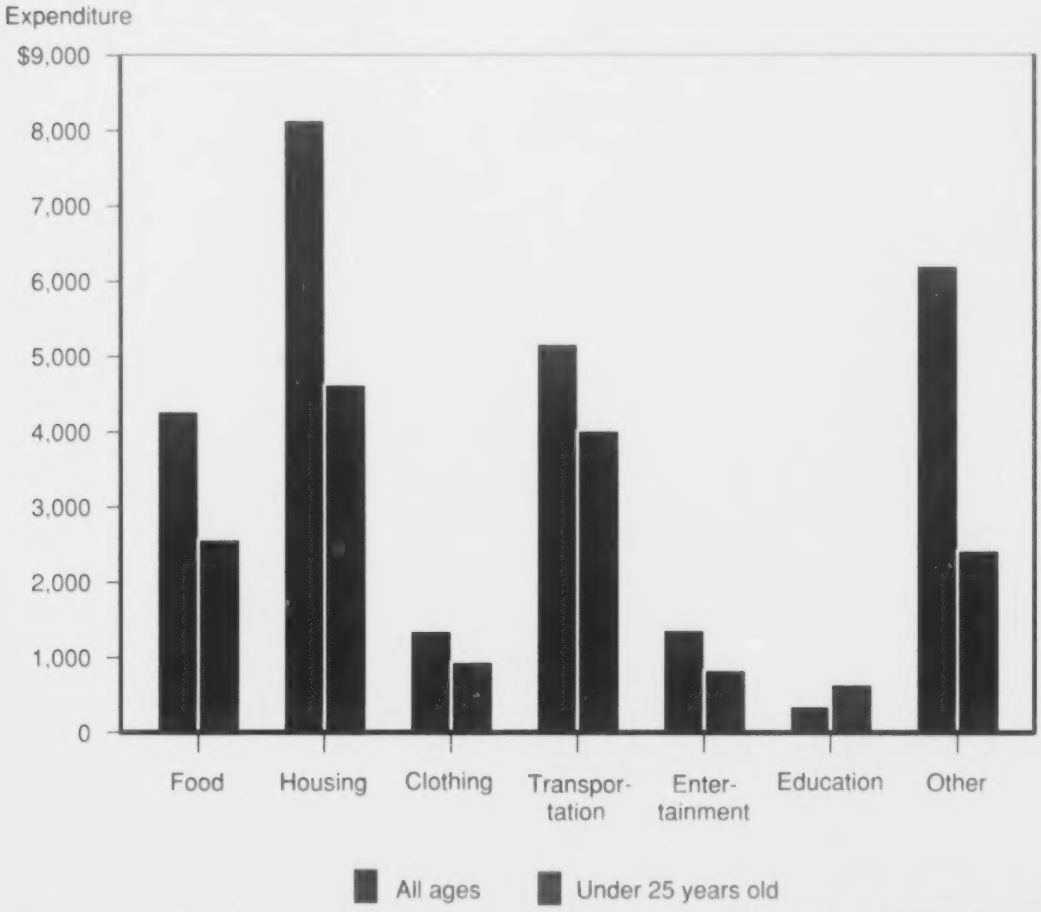
[1] A consumer unit is: 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or law; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units must be considered financially independent. In 1989, the total number of consumer units was 95,818,000 and there were 7,633,000 consumer units with reference persons under age 25.

[2] The age of the reference person. The reference person is the first member mentioned by the respondent when asked to, "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home." It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other consumer unit members is determined.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey*, 1984, 1987, and 1989.

Average annual expenditures of urban consumer units, by age of head of consumer unit: 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey*, 1989.

In 1989, urban consumer units headed by young adults under 25 spent less than the average consumer unit in almost every category. One exception: consumer units headed by young adults spent more on education.

Indicator 43. Housing Condition of Children

Number of households, by housing status and condition, and presence of children: 1975 to 1987

Housing status and condition, and presence of children	1975	1980	1985	1987	1975	1980	1985	1987
	Number of households, in thousands				Percentage of total			
Owners	46,909	52,733	56,144	58,163	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,888	1,654	980	922	4	3	2	2
Inadequate [2]	3,293	[3] 2,757	3,088	2,722	7	5	6	5
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	1,697	2,485	3,005	5,216	4	5	5	9
Burden 50% or more [4]	1,121	[3] 1,781	1,878	2,039	2	3	3	4
None of the above	39,500	44,700	47,877	48,044	84	85	85	83
Renters	25,637	27,594	32,280	32,724	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,722	1,715	1,516	1,511	7	6	5	5
Inadequate [2]	3,893	[3] 3,250	4,286	3,689	15	12	13	11
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	4,169	5,097	6,590	7,069	16	18	20	22
Burden 50% or more [4]	3,605	[3] 4,769	6,576	6,370	14	17	20	19
None of the above	14,272	14,661	16,248	18,018	56	53	50	55
Owners with children under 18	21,982	22,886	21,945	22,161	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,864	1,564	966	898	8	7	4	4
Inadequate [2]	1,355	[3] 1,024	1,286	1,067	6	4	6	5
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	584	866	1,237	1,104	3	4	6	5
Burden 50% or more [4]	399	[3] 668	850	798	2	3	4	4
None of the above	18,231	19,181	18,466	18,768	83	84	84	85
Renters with children under 18	9,566	9,835	12,053	12,096	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,625	1,580	1,381	1,393	17	16	11	12
Inadequate [2]	1,522	[3] 1,239	1,927	1,646	16	13	16	14
Burden 305 to 49% [4]	1,475	1,829	2,563	2,646	15	19	21	22
Burden 50% or more [4]	1,142	[3] 1,698	2,959	2,860	12	17	25	24
None of the above	4,984	4,652	5,074	5,251	52	47	42	43
Rent assisted	1,159	1,361	1,910	1,998	12	14	16	17
Very-low-income renters with children under 18 [5]	3,752	4,642	5,229	5,410	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	898	953	778	833	24	21	15	15
Inadequate [2]	831	[3] 765	1,106	1,010	22	16	21	19
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	1,077	1,306	1,242	1,446	29	28	24	27
Burden 50% or more [4]	875	[3] 1,664	2,829	2,756	23	36	54	51
None of the above	803	1,007	1,013	803	21	22	19	15
Rent assisted	743	1,042	1,415	1,526	20	22	27	28
"Worst case" [6]	1,320	1,640	2,403	2,258	35	35	46	42

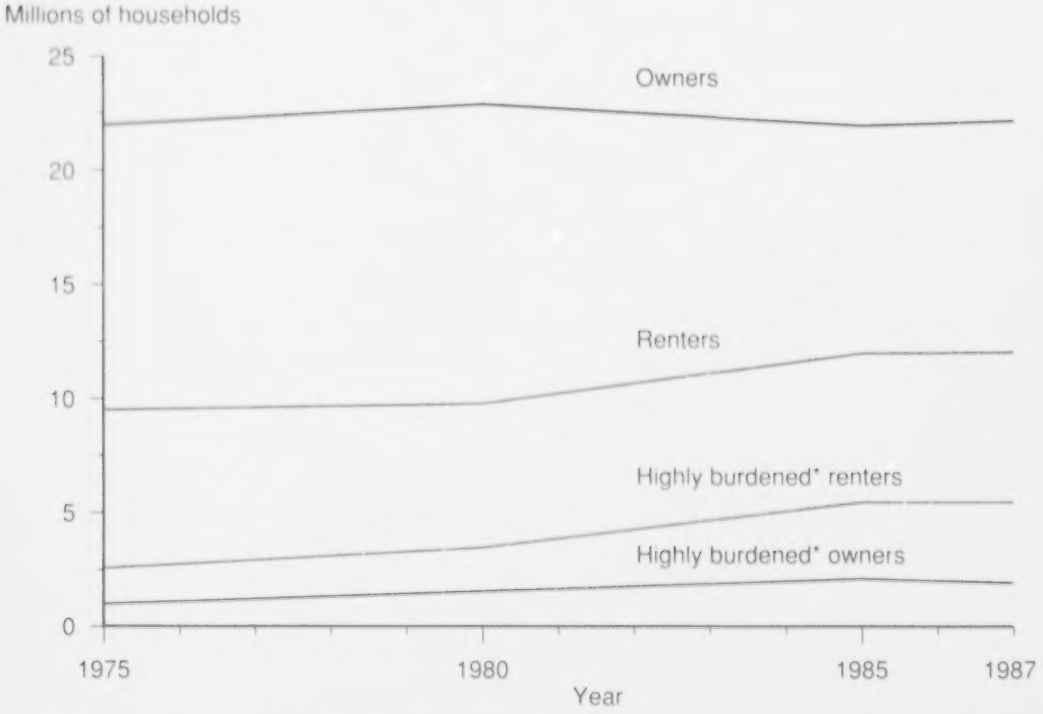
[1] More than one person per room, excluding closets and bathrooms.
[2] Severe or moderate physical problems as reported in the housing survey.
[3] Data are lower than figures for other years because of variations in data collection.
[4] Burden is calculated by dividing gross rent and utilities by reported family income.
[5] Family income below 50 percent of area median family income adjusted for family size, as defined for Housing and Urban Development programs.
[6] Unassisted with either rent burden of 50 percent of income or more, or severe physical problems as reported in the housing survey.

NOTE: Because of overlapping categories, details do not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey, unpublished data.

Indicator 43. Housing Condition of Children

Households with children under 18, by housing status and burden of housing costs: 1975 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey, unpublished data.

Many home owners and renters found that housing costs rose more rapidly than income between 1975 and 1987. The increasing burden of housing costs has been particularly acute for renters with children. As noted in earlier indicators, an increasing proportion of children are being raised in female-headed households whose incomes are typically much less than those of husband-wife families. In 1987, about 24 percent of renters with children faced housing costs that consumed at least half of their income, up from 12 percent in 1975. Of homeowners with children, only about 4 percent had housing costs that consumed half or more of their income. Also, an increasing proportion of families with children are renters rather than homeowners. The number of homeowners with children rose by only 1 percent between 1975 and 1987. At the same time, the number of renters with children rose by 26 percent and the number of very low income renters with children rose by 44 percent.

Health, Behavior, and Attitudes

Indicator 44. Physical Fitness

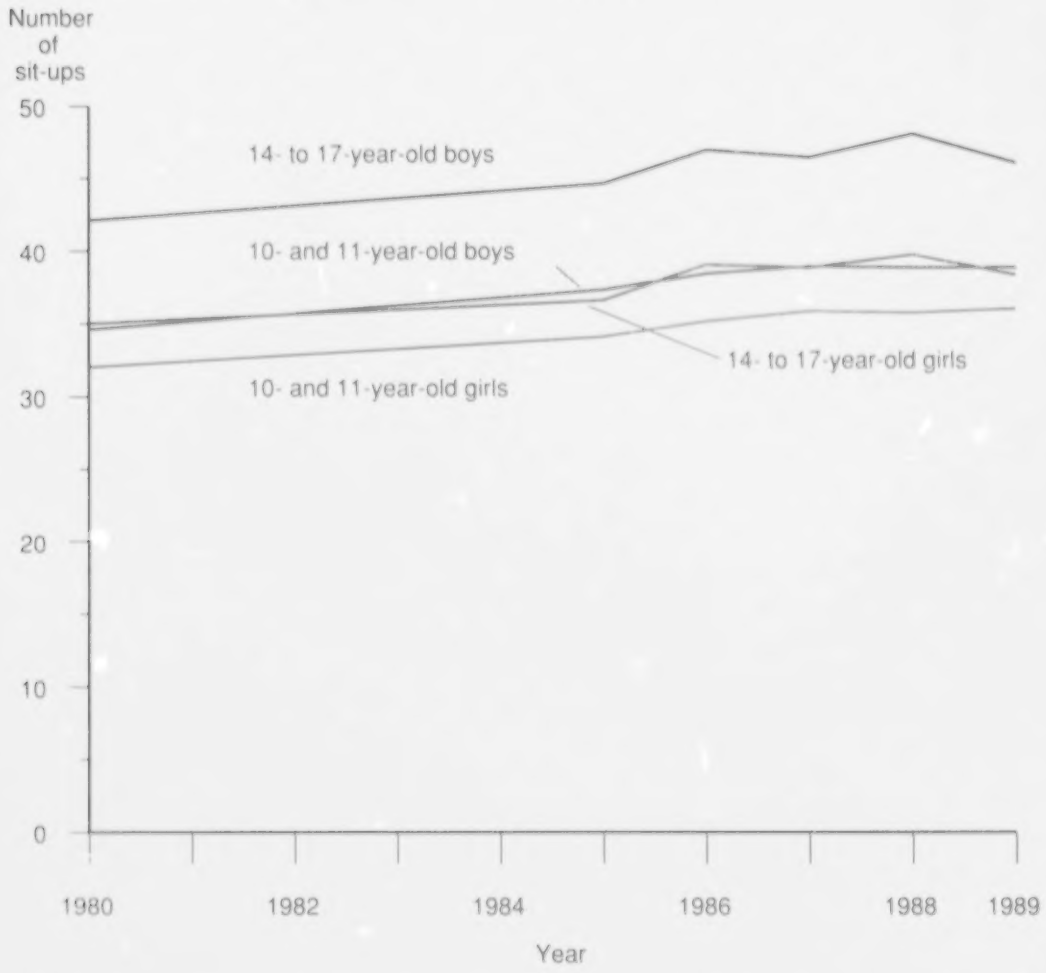
Physical fitness performance of youth population, by sex, age, and fitness test: 1980 to 1989

Sex, age, and fitness test	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Boys			**Mean scores**			
10- and 11-year-olds						
Endurance run, 3/4 mile (minutes)	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.3
Sit-ups (number)	34.6	37.3	38.4	38.9	38.8	38.8
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	15.0	16.2	16.4	16.2
Pull-ups (number)	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
12- and 13-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.1
Sit-ups (number)	38.8	40.7	42.1	43.0	42.6	42.4
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	15.2	16.7	16.6	16.5
Pull-ups (number)	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7
14- to 17-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.6
Sit-ups (number)	42.1	44.6	46.9	46.4	48.0	46.0
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	16.4	17.4	18.3	17.2
Pull-ups (number)	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.8	8.1	9.5
Girls						
10- and 11-year-olds						
Endurance run, 3/4 mile (minutes)	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.0
Sit-ups (number)	32.0	34.1	35.1	35.8	35.7	36.0
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.7
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	16.8	16.7	19.9	21.8	20.9	20.8
12- and 13-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.5
Sit-ups (number)	33.1	36.1	37.1	38.6	38.8	38.6
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	18.4	20.3	20.3	20.2
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	18.2	17.5	21.9	23.9	24.1	23.9
14- to 17-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	9.6	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.7
Sit-ups (number)	35.0	36.6	39.0	38.8	39.7	38.3
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	19.4	20.9	21.7	20.3
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	18.6	17.0	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.6

—Data not available.

SOURCE: Wynn F. Updyke and Michael S. Willett, *Physical Fitness Trends in American Youth 1980-1989* (study conducted by the Chrysler Fund-AAU Physical Fitness Program, 1990).

Number of sit-ups completed in one minute, by age and sex: 1980 to 1989



SOURCE: Wynn F. Updyke and Michael S. Willett, *Physical Fitness Trends in American Youth 1980-1989* (study conducted by the Chrysler Fund-AAU Physical Fitness Program).

In general, 10- to 17-year-olds performed better on sit-ups and pull-ups/flexed arm-hangs in 1989 than in 1980. But performance on the endurance runs slackened somewhat among both boys and girls.

Indicator 45. Sports Participation

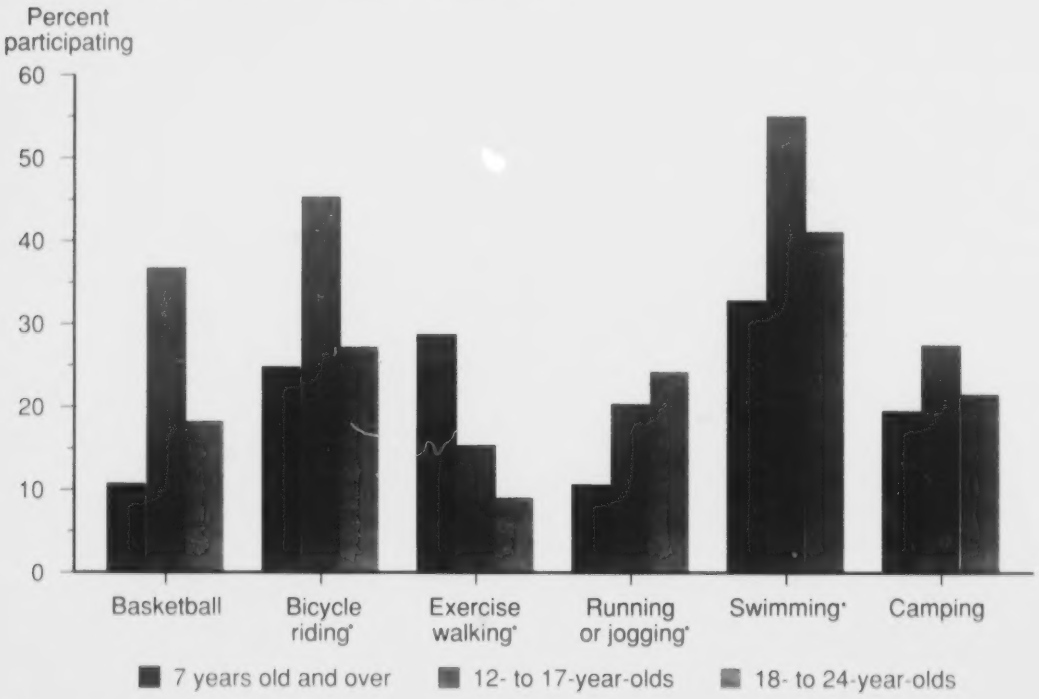
Percentage of population 7 years old and over participating in sports activities in the past year, by age: 1986 to 1988

Activity	1986			1987			1988		
	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds
Aerobic exercising *	10.2	11.5	16.4	10.7	12.3	18.6	11.2	9.5	18.3
Backpacking	3.7	7.6	5.8	4.1	8.4	7.0	4.2	6.3	7.9
Baseball	6.5	23.8	9.4	7.0	23.2	9.4	6.2	21.2	8.2
Basketball	9.9	35.4	16.8	11.6	40.2	18.7	10.7	36.8	18.3
Bicycle riding *	23.1	47.5	23.9	24.5	48.4	26.5	24.8	45.4	27.3
Calisthenics *	6.7	14.1	8.8	7.9	17.3	11.3	6.3	10.4	9.6
Camping	19.2	26.0	20.9	20.4	28.9	22.8	19.5	27.5	21.6
Exercise walking *	24.9	13.4	22.4	26.8	14.1	22.2	28.7	15.4	9.1
Exercising with equipment *	14.9	20.8	26.8	16.0	21.5	27.5	13.3	16.0	23.9
Fishing–fresh water	19.0	24.2	20.7	18.5	22.8	21.5	18.3	22.3	13.4
Fishing–salt water	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	8.1
Football	5.6	23.4	10.8	6.9	26.2	14.3	5.7	22.5	12.4
Golf	9.3	8.8	11.8	9.3	8.4	13.5	10.5	9.2	10.3
Hiking	7.9	10.7	9.9	8.0	9.3	10.7	9.2	10.5	10.4
Hunting/shooting firearms	9.6	12.4	13.4	9.5	10.2	14.3	7.9	8.5	10.4
Racquetball	3.6	5.0	8.3	3.6	6.0	9.7	4.3	5.3	7.0
Running/jogging *	10.8	23.2	18.8	11.4	26.5	20.4	10.6	20.4	24.3
Skiing-alpine/downhill	4.5	9.0	9.8	4.7	9.6	10.6	5.7	10.2	11.0
Skiing-cross country	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.3	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.2	1.9
Soccer	3.8	16.3	2.9	4.5	19.9	3.4	4.0	16.8	3.2
Softball	9.7	22.1	15.9	9.9	22.5	16.8	9.5	21.3	16.2
Swimming *	33.8	56.0	41.8	30.5	53.3	38.9	32.8	55.1	41.2
Tennis	8.4	19.1	16.9	7.8	16.7	14.4	8.0	15.5	15.3
Volleyball	9.7	24.5	18.5	10.9	31.8	17.1	10.1	25.5	17.2

* Participant engaged in activity at least six times in the year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990*. National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports Participation in 1986*, Series I; *Sports Participation in 1987*, Series I.

Participation in sports activities, by age: 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990*.

Teenagers and young adults are far more likely to participate in many types of sporting activities than older adults. Compared with 12- to 17-year-olds, the 18- to 24-year-olds are less likely to participate in most organized group sports but more likely to participate in aerobics, running, or exercising with equipment.

Total number of reported cases of selected youth-related diseases, for all age groups: 1950 to 1989

Year	Polio	Measles	Tuberculosis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	AIDS
1950	33,300	319,124	121,742	286,746	217,558	—
1955	28,985	555,156	77,368	236,197	122,392	—
1960	3,190	441,703	55,494	258,933	122,538	—
1965	61	261,904	49,016	324,925	112,842	—
1970	31	47,351	37,137	600,072	91,382	—
1975	8	24,374	33,989	999,937	80,356	—
1980	9	13,506	27,749	1,004,029	68,832	—
1985	7	2,822	22,201	911,419	27,131	8,249
1987	—	3,655	22,517	*780,905	*35,147	21,070
1988	9	3,396	22,436	719,536	40,117	31,001
1989	5	18,193	23,495	*733,151	*44,540	33,722

—Data not available.
*Civilian cases only.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

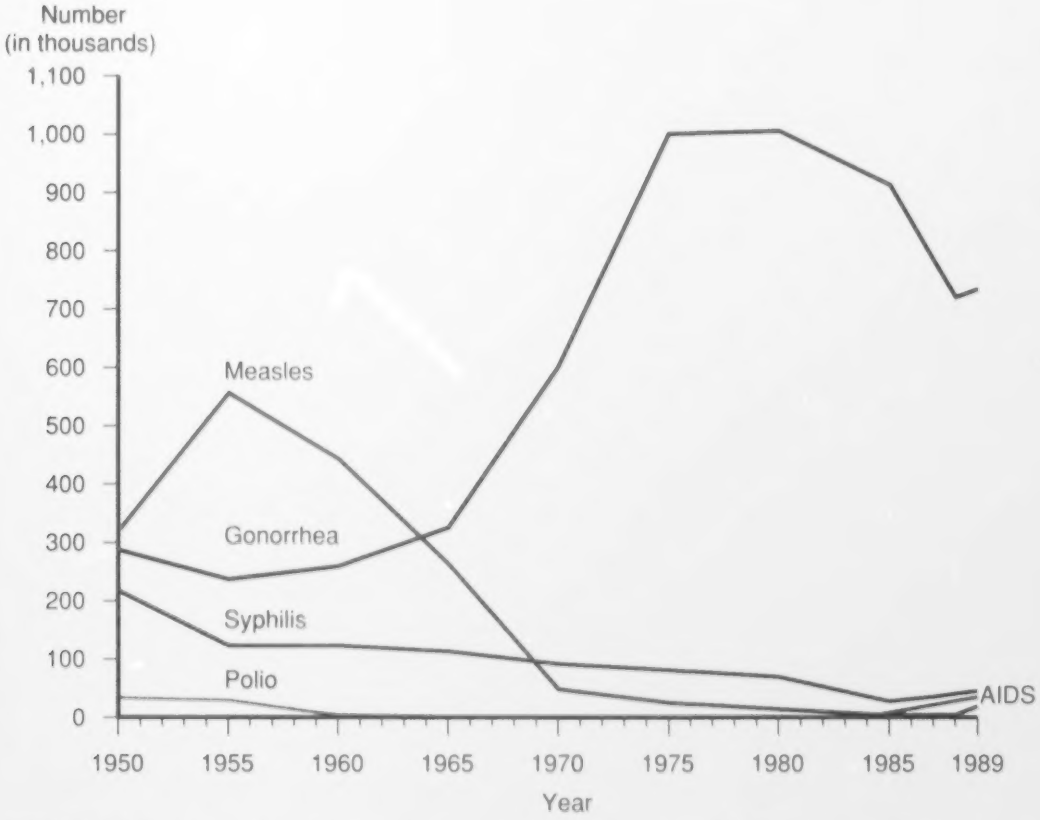
Number of reported cases of selected diseases among 15- to 24-year-olds: 1981 to 1989

Disease and age	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Polio									
15 to 19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Measles									
15 to 19	466	279	382	676	—	1,159	1,071	1,045	4,403
20 to 24	128	92	163	204	251	304	187	239	1,578
Tuberculosis									
15 to 19	656	560	530	414	464	513	535	432	514
20 to 24	1,542	1,407	1,375	1,268	1,208	1,206	1,241	1,184	1,228
Gonorrhea									
15 to 19	243,432	235,086	220,385	210,530	218,821	215,918	188,233	195,312	*204,023
20 to 24	374,562	363,135	340,378	329,476	341,645	337,711	292,938	230,797	*225,200
Syphilis									
15 to 19	4,173	4,517	4,395	3,218	3,132	3,133	4,331	3,969	4,408
20 to 24	8,792	9,461	9,204	8,069	7,717	7,885	10,209	9,903	10,495
AIDS									
15 to 19	—	—	—	—	30	47	70	100	108
20 to 24	—	—	—	—	349	616	937	1,343	1,378

—Data not available.
*Civilian cases only.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Total number of reported cases of youth-related diseases, for all age groups: 1950 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Since 1950, young people have benefitted from dramatic strides made against such diseases as polio and measles. While the number of cases of gonorrhea increased enormously between 1965 and 1975, it has declined since 1980. The number of reported cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) more than quadrupled between 1985 and 1989.

Indicator 47. Pregnancy, Abortion, and Births

Number of estimated pregnancies, abortions, and births per 1,000 teenage women, by age: 1972 to 1985

Year	Estimated pregnancy rate*		Abortion rate		Birth rate	
	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old
1972	64.1	143.1	15.7	24.4	39.0	96.9
1973	66.9	141.3	18.7	28.9	38.5	91.2
1974	69.3	144.2	22.3	34.3	37.3	88.7
1975	69.9	148.1	24.1	41.9	36.1	85.0
1976	67.5	150.8	24.2	49.3	34.1	80.5
1977	69.5	156.5	26.2	54.1	33.9	80.9
1978	68.3	160.1	26.9	58.4	32.2	79.8
1979	70.4	165.7	28.8	61.9	32.3	81.3
1980	72.4	166.3	30.2	61.0	32.6	82.6
1981	71.5	166.0	30.1	61.8	32.0	81.7
1982	71.9	161.8	30.1	60.0	32.4	79.8
1983	72.3	160.1	30.8	60.4	32.0	78.1
1984	70.3	161.6	30.0	61.5	31.1	78.3
1985	71.1	166.2	30.7	63.0	31.1	80.8

*Pregnancies are estimated as the sum of births, abortions, and miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as the sum of 20 percent of all births and 10 percent of all abortions.

SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, Asta M. Kenney, Debra Somberg, and Jennifer VanVort, *Teenage Pregnancy in the U.S.: The Scope of the Problem and State Responses*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1989.

Estimated pregnancy rate and abortion rate for teenage women, by age: 1972 to 1985

SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, Asta M. Kenney, Debra Somberg and Jennifer VanVort, *Teenage Pregnancy in the U.S.: The Scope of the Problem and State Responses*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1989.

After rising rapidly in the 1970s, the proportion of teenage (15 to 19 years old) pregnancies ending in abortions remained stable between 1980 and 1985. About two out of five teenage pregnancies result in abortions. Pregnancy rates and birth rates for teenagers changed little between 1980 and 1985.

Indicator 48. Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use

Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among high school seniors, by substance and frequency of use: 1975 to 1989

Substance and frequency of use	Class of 1975	Class of 1980	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989
	Percentage reporting having ever used drugs								
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7
Alcohol	90.4	93.2	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7
Any illicit drug	55.2	65.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9
Marijuana only	19.0	26.7	22.5	21.3	20.9	19.9	20.8	21.4	19.5
Any illicit drug other than marijuana *	36.2	38.7	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4
Selected illicit drugs:									
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
LSD	11.3	9.3	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7
PCP	—	9.6	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9
	Percentage reporting use of drugs in the previous 30 days								
Cigarettes	36.7	30.5	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6
Alcohol	68.2	72.0	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0
Any illicit drug abuse	30.7	37.2	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7
Marijuana only	15.3	18.8	15.1	14.1	14.8	13.9	13.1	11.3	10.6
Any illicit drug other than marijuana *	15.4	18.4	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1
Selected illicit drugs:									
Cocaine	1.9	5.2	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
LSD	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	33.7	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7
PCP	—	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4

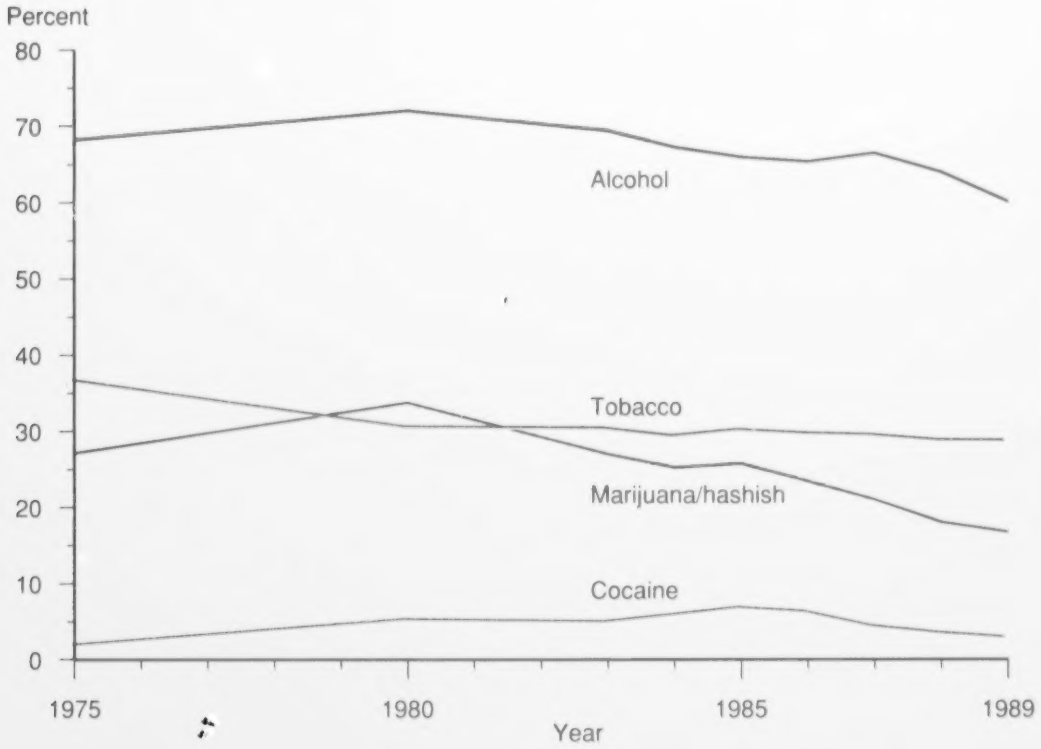
—Data not available.
* Other illicit drugs include hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor.

NOTE: A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug use.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students, 1975-1986*; and University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 48. Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use

Percentage of seniors reporting tobacco, alcohol, and drug use in the previous 30 days, by substance: 1975 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students, 1975-1986*; and University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The percentage of seniors who reported having ever used illicit drugs increased from 1975 to 1980 but declined from 65 percent to 51 percent between 1980 and 1989. The proportion of seniors reporting drug use in the previous 30 days declined even more dramatically from 37 percent in 1980 to 20 percent in 1989. While the proportion using alcohol in the previous 30 days declined from 72 percent in 1980 to 60 percent in 1989, student use of cigarettes showed little change. Although cocaine usage rose during the early 1980s, it declined between 1985 and 1989. Marijuana/hashish remains the most frequently used illicit drug by a wide margin, with 17 percent of the 1989 high school seniors reporting having used it in the previous 30 days.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 5 to 34 years old, by sex, age, and race: 1950 to 1989

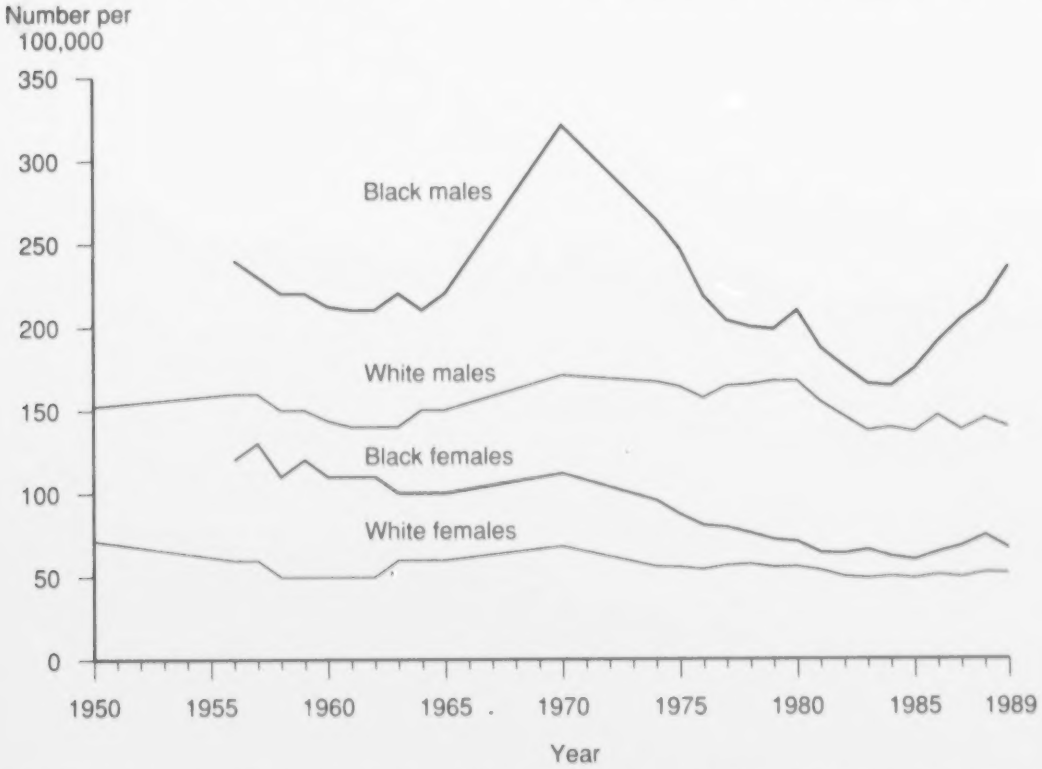
Year	Men and women			Men			Women		
	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
All races									
1950	60.1	128.1	178.7	70.9	167.9	216.5	48.9	89.1	142.7
1960	46.6	106.3	146.4	55.7	152.1	187.9	37.3	61.3	106.6
1970	41.3	127.7	157.4	50.5	188.5	215.3	31.8	68.1	101.6
1975	35.2	117.3	140.6	43.3	174.1	198.9	26.8	59.8	83.6
1980	30.6	115.4	135.5	36.7	172.3	196.1	24.2	57.5	75.9
1985	26.3	95.9	123.4	31.6	141.1	178.0	20.8	49.9	68.9
1986	26.0	102.3	132.1	31.7	151.4	192.7	19.9	52.3	71.6
1987	25.6	99.4	133.2	31.9	146.1	192.6	19.0	51.7	73.8
1988 [1]	26.2	104.8	133.6	30.5	154.0	196.0	21.7	54.5	71.2
1989 [1]	26.6	103.5	139.7	32.3	152.0	203.3	20.6	53.9	75.9
White									
1950	56.4	111.7	148.3	67.2	152.4	185.3	45.1	71.5	112.8
1960	43.9	99.1	123.6	52.7	143.7	163.2	34.7	54.9	85.0
1970	39.1	115.8	129.9	48.0	170.8	176.6	29.9	61.6	84.1
1975	33.4	110.0	119.2	40.9	163.6	166.4	25.5	55.3	72.1
1980	29.1	112.0	118.4	35.0	167.0	171.3	22.9	55.5	65.4
1985	24.8	92.9	108.4	29.9	136.3	157.1	19.4	48.4	58.9
1986	24.4	98.8	115.1	29.9	145.9	168.8	18.6	50.4	60.4
1987	24.1	93.8	115.7	30.0	137.3	167.8	17.9	49.1	62.6
1988 [1]	23.9	98.8	115.6	29.0	144.4	169.6	18.5	52.0	60.5
1989 [1]	24.5	95.8	119.1	30.3	139.0	173.4	18.3	51.4	63.8
Black									
1960 [2]	64.5	157.9	333.0	75.1	212.0	402.5	53.8	107.5	273.2
1970	55.5	212.4	381.2	67.1	320.6	559.5	43.8	111.9	231.0
1980	39.0	138.3	269.5	47.4	209.1	407.3	30.5	70.5	150.0
1985	34.8	115.9	235.4	41.3	174.1	347.4	28.1	59.5	136.3
1986	34.5	126.5	259.1	42.0	190.5	385.6	26.9	64.3	146.5
1987	33.9	135.0	263.1	42.5	203.9	389.8	25.0	67.9	150.0
1988 [1]	38.7	143.3	266.5	39.1	214.2	404.9	38.4	74.1	142.8
1989 [1]	38.5	150.1	286.5	44.5	235.7	432.9	32.3	66.5	155.4

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes all races except white.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. II, part A, various years; and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 38, no. 13.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by sex: 1950 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. II, part A, various years; and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 38, no. 13.

The death rates of young adults 15 to 24 years old generally have been declining since 1970. Young men have died each year at over twice the rate of young women. Also, between 1950 and 1989, the decline in the death rate for women was much larger than that for men. Death rates for blacks are higher than for whites, especially among men.

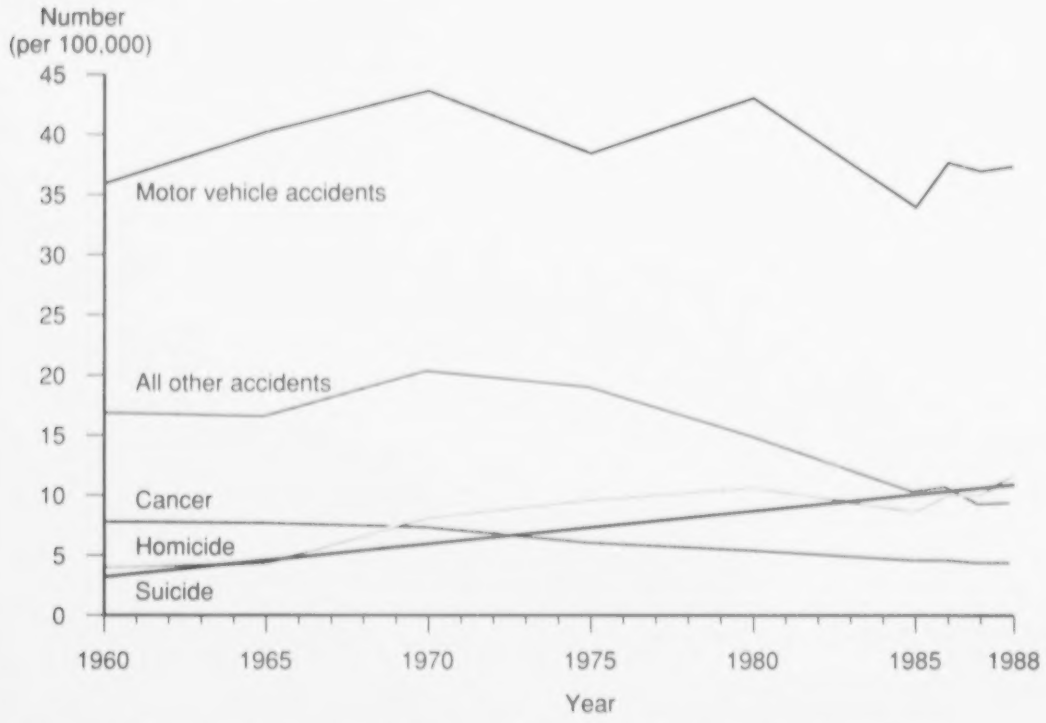
Indicator 50. Causes of Death

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by age and cause of death: 1960 to 1988

Cause of death	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
15 to 19 years old									
All causes	92.2	95.1	110.3	101.5	97.9	81.2	87.2	84.6	88.0
Motor vehicle accidents	35.9	40.2	43.6	38.4	43.0	33.9	37.6	36.9	37.3
All other accidents	16.8	16.5	20.3	19.0	14.9	10.3	10.7	9.3	9.4
Suicide	3.6	4.0	5.9	7.6	8.5	10.0	10.2	10.3	11.3
Males, white	5.9	6.3	9.4	13.0	15.0	17.3	18.2	17.6	19.6
Females, white	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.8
Males, all other races	3.4	5.2	5.4	7.0	7.5	10.0	8.0	9.9	11.0
Females, all other races	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.6
Homicide	4.0	4.3	8.1	9.6	10.6	8.6	10.0	10.0	11.7
Males, white	3.2	3.0	5.2	8.2	10.9	7.3	8.6	7.3	8.1
Females, white	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.0
Males, all other races	27.6	30.6	59.8	47.8	43.3	39.9	44.2	50.3	64.4
Females, all other races	7.0	7.1	10.1	14.6	10.1	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.2
Cancer	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.0	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
Heart disease	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Pneumonia/influenza	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years old									
All causes	125.6	127.3	148.0	138.2	132.7	108.9	116.1	113.2	115.4
Motor vehicle accidents	42.9	49.3	51.3	40.1	46.8	38.1	40.3	38.6	39.7
All other accidents	19.6	18.7	22.9	23.5	18.8	14.1	13.5	12.8	12.4
Suicide	7.1	8.9	12.2	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.0
Males, white	11.9	13.9	19.3	26.8	27.8	27.4	28.4	27.5	27.0
Females, white	3.1	4.3	5.7	6.9	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.4
Males, all other races	7.8	13.1	19.4	23.6	20.9	20.2	17.5	19.0	20.0
Females, all other races	1.6	4.0	5.5	6.0	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
Homicide	8.2	10.0	16.0	18.3	20.6	15.1	17.9	17.8	19.0
Males, white	6.0	7.4	11.1	14.5	19.9	14.6	16.0	14.8	14.8
Females, white	1.9	2.3	3.5	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.7
Males, all other races	64.2	80.5	136.3	124.9	109.4	72.8	91.0	92.9	105.6
Females, all other races	16.3	17.3	23.9	23.6	23.3	15.2	18.0	20.3	19.7
Cancer	9.2	9.0	9.4	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7
Heart disease	11.3	9.3	6.2	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6
Pneumonia/influenza	3.2	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 19 years old, by cause of death: 1960 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

In 1988, the five leading causes of death among teenagers 15 to 19 years old were motor vehicle accidents, suicides, homicides, other accidents, and cancer. The death rates from all accidents declined from 1980 to 1988, but the homicide and suicide rates increased. Death rates for 20- to 24-year-olds are higher than those for 15- to 19-year-olds, reflecting higher suicide and homicide rates in the older age group.

Voting in Presidential elections, by age and race/ethnicity: 1964 to 1988

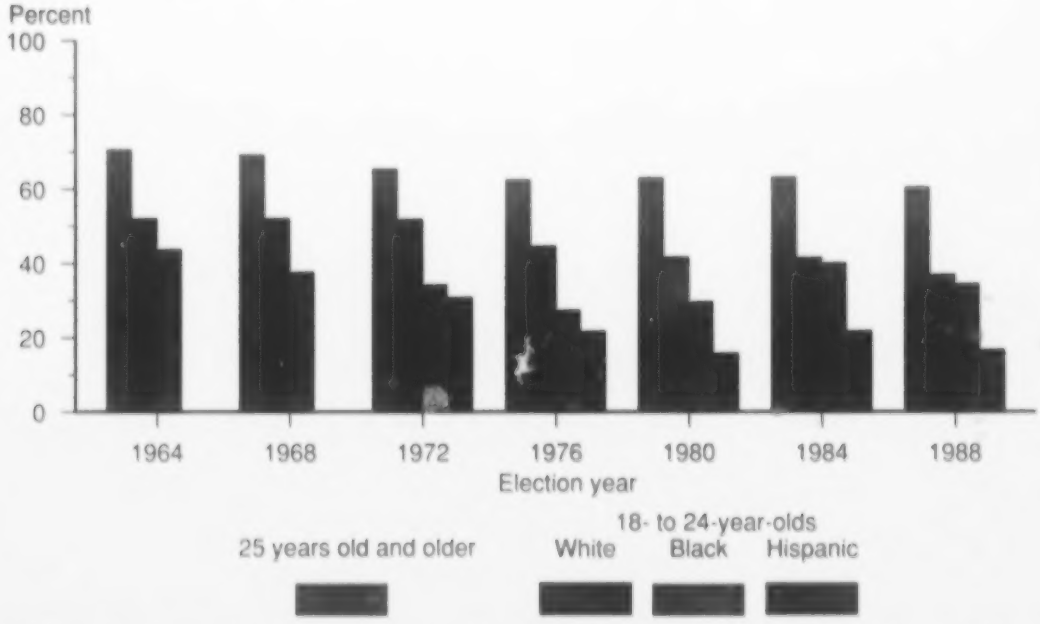
[Numbers in thousands]

Race/ethnicity and voting behavior	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988
All races, 18- to 24-year-olds eligible to vote*							
Total eligible	9,919	11,602	24,612	26,953	28,138	27,976	25,569
Voted	5,052	5,852	12,214	11,367	11,225	11,407	9,254
Percent voted	50.9	50.4	49.6	42.2	39.9	40.8	36.2
White							
Total eligible	8,715	10,158	21,339	23,141	23,976	23,227	21,092
Voted	4,539	5,305	11,074	10,344	10,027	9,667	7,795
Percent voted	52.1	52.2	51.9	44.7	41.8	41.6	37.0
Black							
Total eligible	1,115	1,344	2,994	3,323	3,559	3,875	3,567
Voted	493	512	1,040	926	1,071	1,572	1,249
Percent voted	44.2	38.1	34.7	27.9	30.1	40.6	35.0
Hispanic							
Total eligible	—	—	1,338	1,559	2,047	2,064	2,661
Voted	—	—	414	340	326	452	447
Percent voted	—	—	30.9	21.8	15.9	21.9	16.8
All races, 25-year-olds and over eligible to vote							
Total eligible	100,686	104,933	111,591	119,596	128,948	141,988	152,529
Voted	71,621	73,112	73,551	75,331	81,840	90,471	92,970
Percent voted	71.1	69.7	65.9	63.0	63.5	63.7	61.0

—Data not available.
*18-year-olds were granted the constitutional right to vote in 1971, although some states allowed those under the age of 21 to vote before 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*, no. 405; and *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1988* (Advance Report), no. 435.

Percentage of eligible population voting in Presidential elections, by age and race/ethnicity: 1964 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*, no. 405; and *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1988* (Advance Report), no. 435.

The proportion of youths who vote in Presidential elections is low and has been declining. About 36 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds voted in 1988 compared with 61 percent of people 25 and over. In addition, the voting rate of youths declined more rapidly than the rate of older adults. In 1988, the proportion of black youths voting was about the same as the rate for white youths, but only 17 percent of eligible Hispanic youths voted.

Indicator 52. High School Seniors' Activities

Daily leisure activities of high school seniors, by type of activity and sex: 1976 to 1990

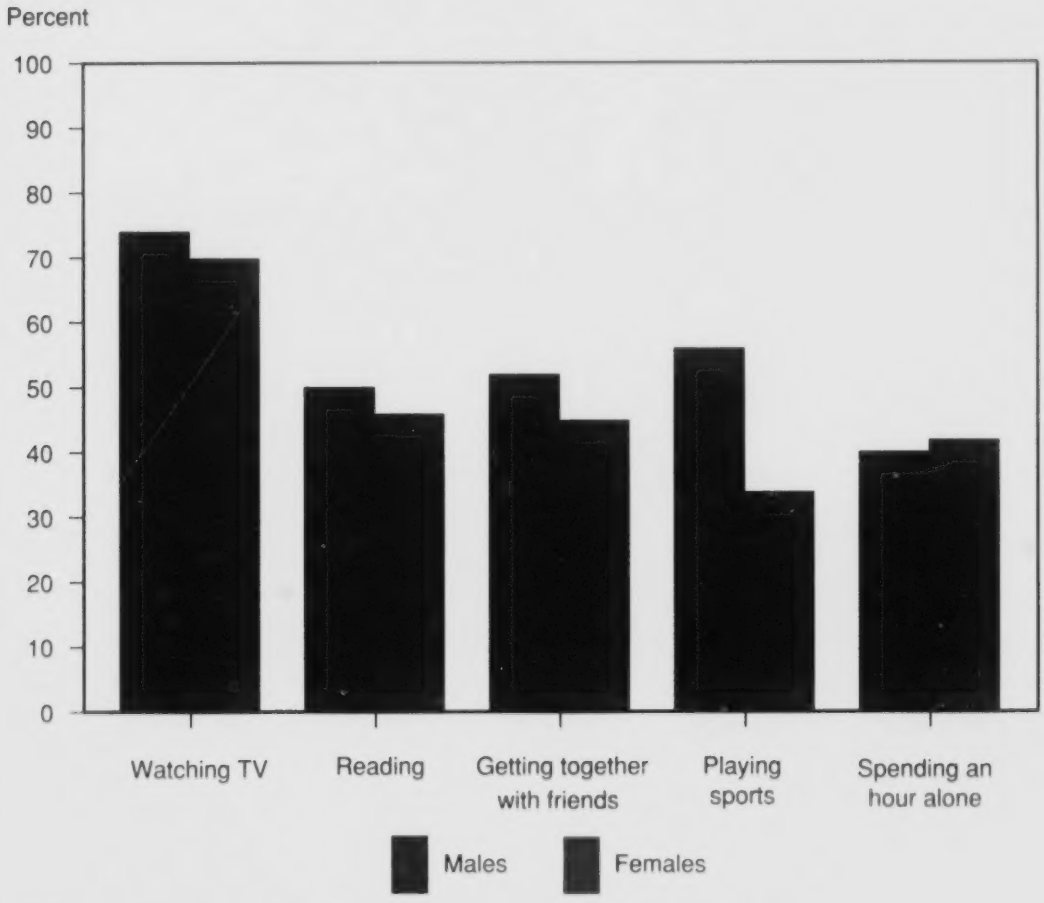
Activity and sex	Percent participating in activity each day								
	1976	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Watch television	71	72	73	72	74	71	73	71	72
Males	71	72	76	74	77	74	74	77	74
Females	71	73	69	69	71	69	71	66	70
Read books, magazines, or newspapers	59	59	53	51	50	48	46	47	47
Males	58	59	52	50	50	49	47	48	50
Females	62	59	54	52	51	48	46	46	46
Get together with friends	52	51	48	47	49	47	50	51	49
Males	55	55	51	52	52	49	54	56	52
Females	48	47	43	43	46	45	48	46	45
Participate in sports and exercise	44	47	44	43	44	44	44	44	46
Males	52	57	54	53	54	55	57	55	56
Females	36	38	33	34	36	34	31	33	34
Spend at least one hour of leisure time alone	40	42	44	42	42	43	42	42	41
Males	39	40	42	40	40	44	41	44	40
Females	41	44	45	45	43	44	42	41	42
Work around house, yard, or car	41	40	41	35	34	33	32	29	28
Males	33	30	35	28	27	27	25	24	22
Females	49	49	47	42	41	38	37	34	35
Ride around in a car for fun	—	33	34	35	36	36	37	36	34
Males	—	38	40	39	41	40	41	42	36
Females	—	28	27	31	31	32	33	31	32
Play a musical instrument or sing	28	29	30	29	27	28	27	27	28
Males	22	25	24	24	22	24	23	23	26
Females	35	34	37	35	32	32	31	30	31
Do art or craft work	12	13	12	11	14	14	13	13	15
Males	10	12	14	12	14	15	12	13	15
Females	13	14	10	10	13	13	12	13	14
Do creative writing	6	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	7
Males	4	4	6	4	6	6	6	5	6
Females	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	8

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1987. University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 52. High School Seniors' Activities

Percentage of high school seniors participating in selected activities each day, by sex: 1990



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1990.

The most common daily leisure activity of high school seniors (both male and female) in the class of 1990 was watching television. Slightly less than one-half of all high school seniors read each day. Between 1976 and 1990, the activity patterns of the seniors changed little, except for a decline in the proportion who read or worked around the house, yard, or car.

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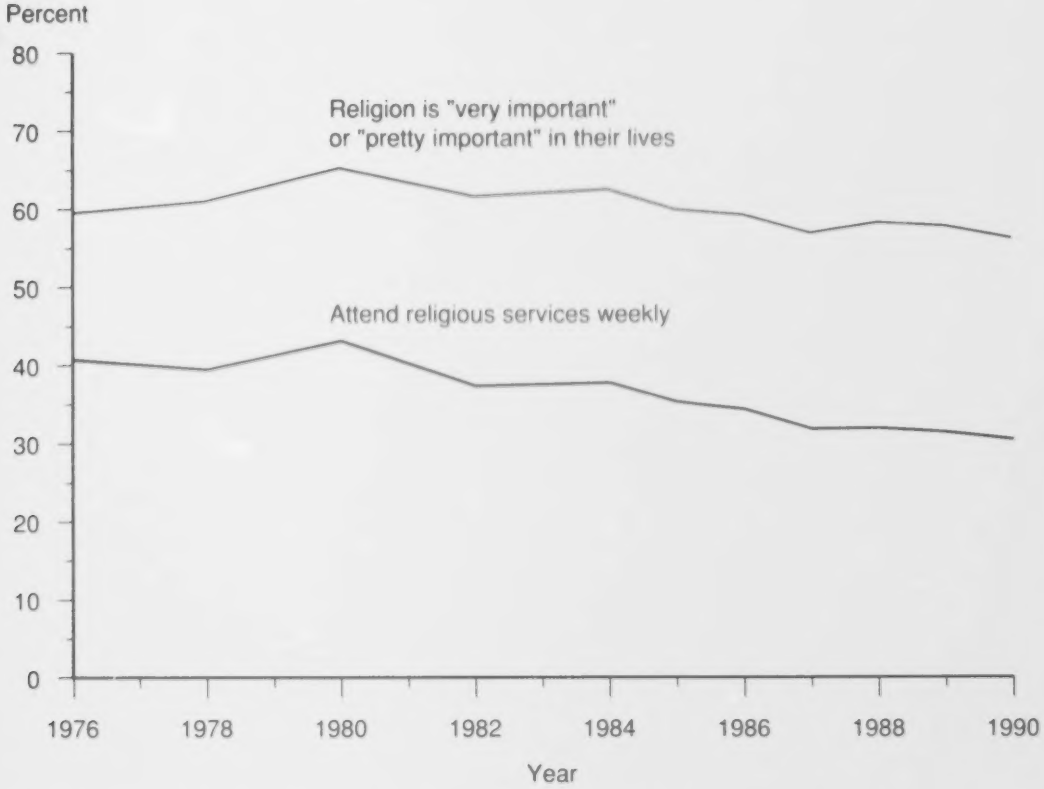
Indicator 53. Religion

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1990

Religious activity and level of interest	Percent of seniors										
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Frequency of attending religious services											
Weekly	40.7	39.4	43.1	37.3	37.7	35.3	34.3	31.8	31.9	31.4	30.4
1-2 times a month	16.3	17.2	16.3	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.8	15.6	17.3	16.6	15.7
Rarely	32.0	34.4	32.0	35.8	35.8	37.0	36.9	39.6	39.0	38.5	39.7
Never	11.0	9.0	8.6	9.6	10.2	11.1	12.0	13.0	11.7	13.5	14.1
Importance of religion in life											
Very important	28.8	27.8	32.4	28.4	29.7	27.3	26.3	24.9	26.1	27.2	26.4
Pretty important	30.5	33.0	32.6	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.7	31.7	31.9	30.3	29.5
A little	27.8	27.9	25.3	27.9	26.7	27.6	27.8	28.8	28.4	27.8	28.7
Not important	12.9	11.2	9.8	10.7	11.0	12.7	13.3	14.5	13.6	14.7	15.5

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1990



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The proportion of high school seniors who attend religious services every week showed little change between 1976 and 1980, but then declined from 43 percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 1990. This pattern was mirrored to some extent by the changes in the proportion who felt that religion was "very important" or "pretty important" in their lives, which dropped from 65 percent in 1980 to 56 percent in 1990.

Indicator **54. Volunteer Work**

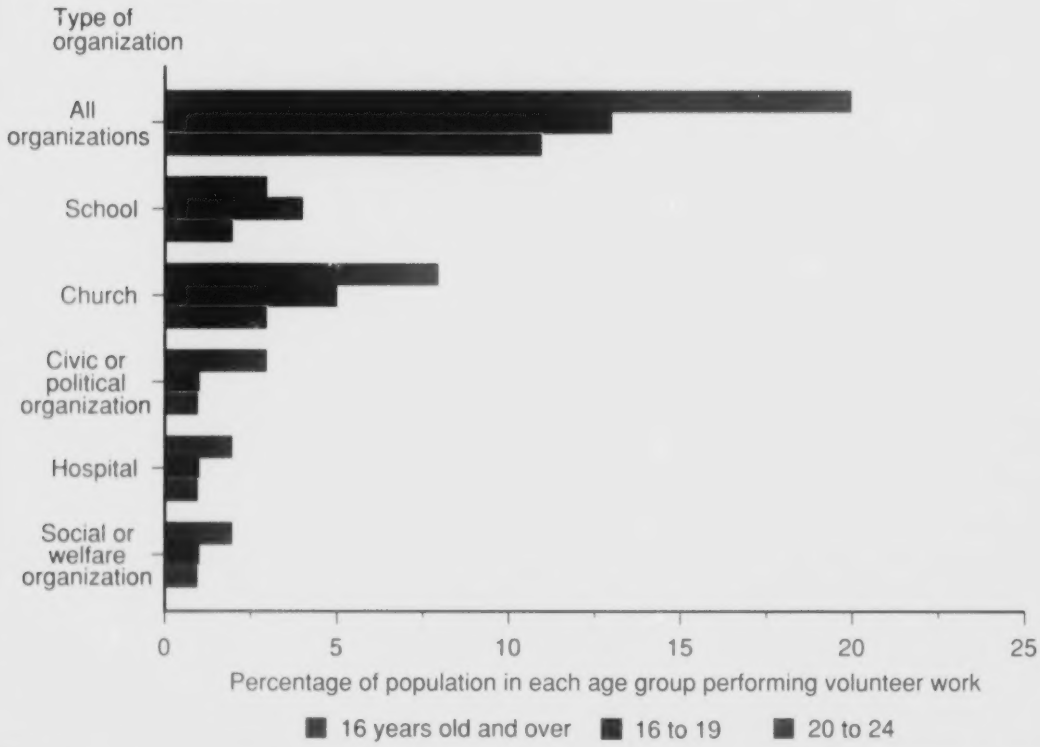
Volunteer workers for schools and other organizations, by age: Year ending May 1989

Type of organization	All ages,16 and over	Age			
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44
	Number, in thousands				
Total volunteers	38,042	1,902	2,064	8,680	10,337
	Percentage of population				
Total volunteers	20	13	11	20	29
School or other educational institution	3	4	2	4	6
Church or other religious organization	8	5	3	7	10
Civic or political organization	3	1	1	3	4
Hospital or other health organization	2	1	1	2	2
Social or welfare organization	2	1	1	2	2
Sport or recreation organization	2	1	1	2	3
Other organizations	1	1	1	1	2
	Amount of participation for volunteer workers				
Median weeks of volunteer work during previous year	25.2	13.0	12.1	16.9	26.0
Median hours worked per week	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.2

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, news release, "Thirty-Eight Million Persons Do Volunteer Work," 1990.

Volunteer workers for schools and other organizations, by age: Year ending May 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, "Thirty-Eight Million Persons Do Volunteer Work," 1990.

Youths were much less likely to participate in volunteer activities than older adults. In 1988-89, about 13 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds and 11 percent of 20- to 24-year-olds were volunteers compared with 29 percent of 35- to 44-year-olds. The young adults also volunteered fewer weeks per year than the older adults.

Indicator 55. Victims of Violent Crime

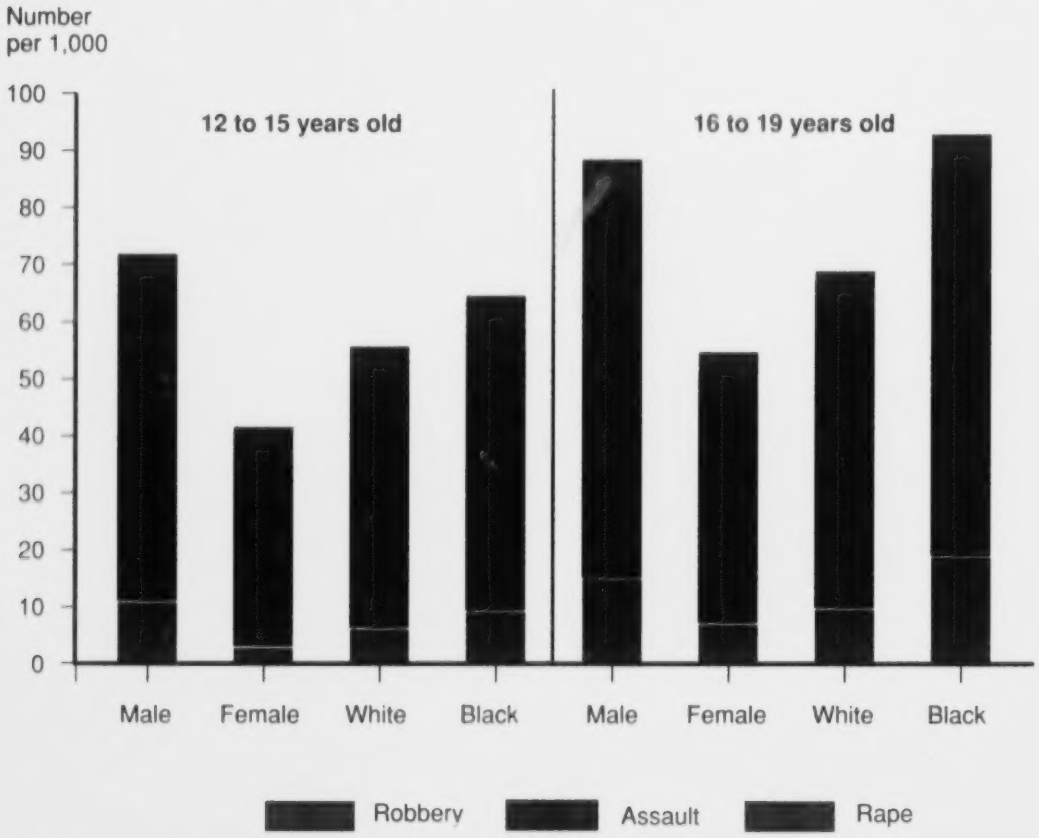
Number of violent crime victims per 1,000 persons, by type of crime and characteristic of victim: 1988

Age, sex, and race	Total	Robbery	Assault	Rape
Total				
12-15 years old	56.9	7.2	49.4	0.3
16-19 years old	72.0	11.3	58.8	1.9
20 years and older	24.0	4.6	18.8	(*)
Male				
12-15 years old	71.1	11.1	60.6	(*)
16-19 years old	89.0	15.2	73.3	(*)
Female				
12-15 years old	41.5	3.2	37.7	(*)
16-19 years old	54.7	7.3	44.0	3.4
White				
12-15 years old	55.5	6.4	49.1	(*)
16-19 years old	68.9	9.9	57.7	(*)
Black				
12-15 years old	64.5	9.5	54.2	(*)
16-19 years old	92.9	19.1	68.0	(*)

* Too few cases for reliable estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, unpublished data.

Number of violent crime victims per 1,000 persons, by sex, race, and crime: 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, unpublished data.

More 16- to 19-year-olds were victims of violent crime than 12- to 15-year-olds or people over 20. In 1988, about 7 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were victims; only 2 percent of those 20 and older were. Males are much more likely to be victims of crimes than females, especially in the 16- to 19-year-old age group.

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Indicator 56. Arrests

Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age: 1950 to 1988

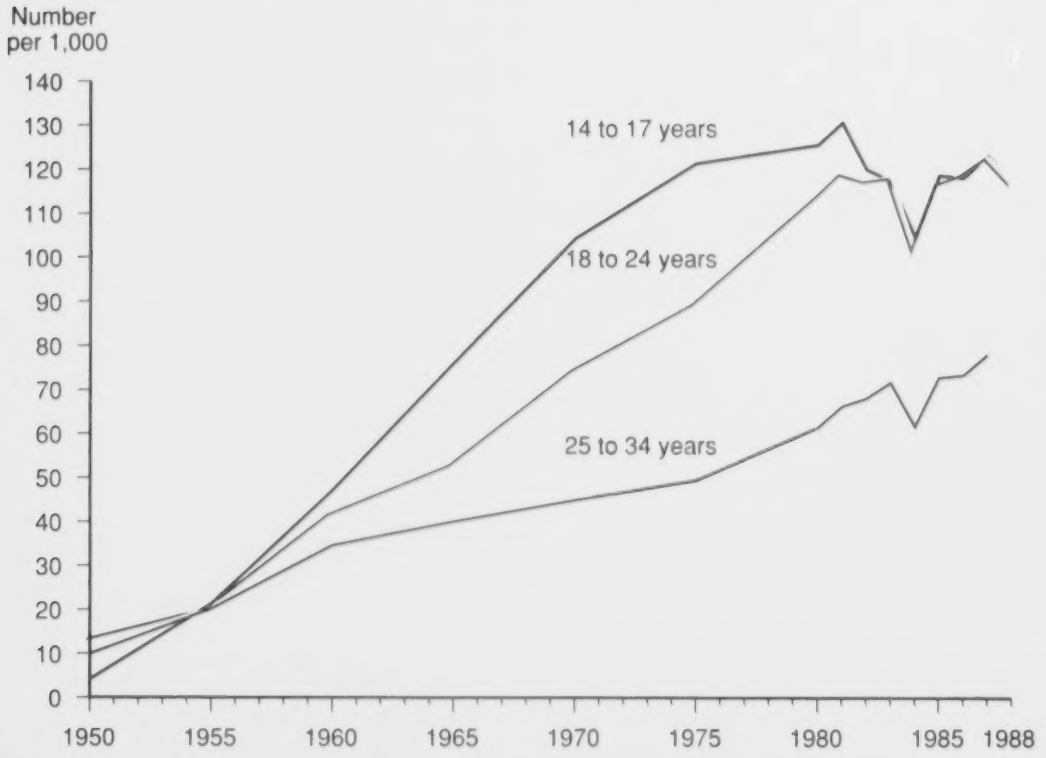
Year	Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age[1]		
	14 to 17 years[2]	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1950	4.1	12.9	9.9
1955	21.2	20.0	20.1
1960	47.0	41.5	34.6
1965	75.9	52.8	40.0
1970	104.3	74.4	44.9
1975	121.3	89.5	49.4
1980	125.5	113.8	61.4
1981	130.5	119.1	66.2
1982	120.0	117.5	68.0
1983	117.3	118.3	71.6
1984	104.6	101.9	61.6
1985	118.6	117.0	72.7
1986	118.1	118.9	73.3
1987	123.1	122.8	78.0
1988	117.0	117.0	—

—Data not available.
[1] Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once.
[2] The arrest rate is an approximation for this age group based on the number of arrests of all persons under 18 per 1,000 persons in the population 14 to 17 years old. However, this results in a slight overestimate of the 14- to 17-year-old arrest rate because of the arrests of persons 13 years old and under.

NOTE: Some fluctuations in arrest ratios are caused by changes in the response rates of law enforcement agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years.

Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age: 1950 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years.

The arrest rate for young adults was much higher in 1988 than 2 and 3 decades earlier. In 1950, only 13 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 were arrested. By 1988 the rate had risen to 117 per 1,000. Most of the increase in the arrest rates occurred between 1950 and 1980. Since 1980, the rates have fluctuated.

Indicator 57. Types of Crime

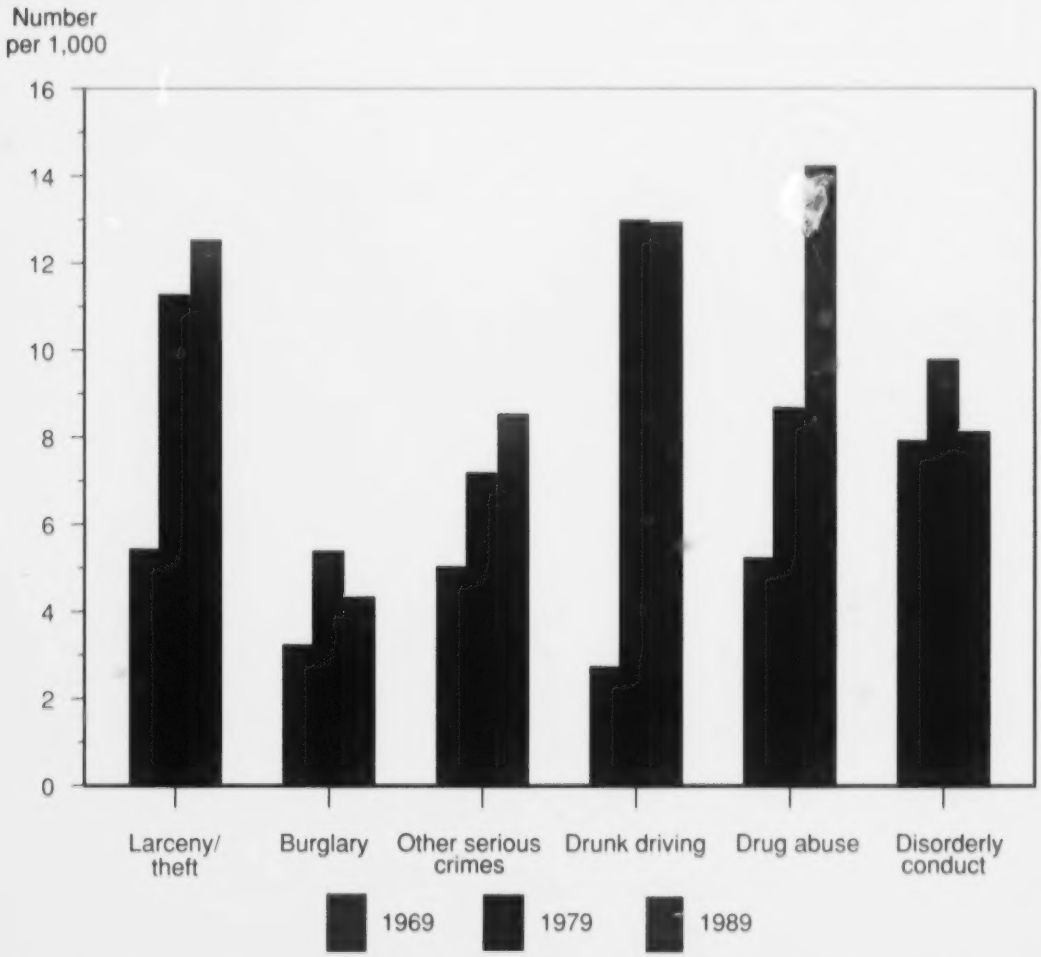
Persons arrested, by type of charge and age: 1969, 1979, and 1989

Charge	Arrests, 1989		Number of arrests of persons under 18 per 1,000 14- to 17-year-olds			Number of arrests of persons 18 to 24 per 1,000 18- to 24-year-olds		
	Percent of offenders under 18	Percent of offenders 18 to 24	1969	1979	1989	1969	1979	1989
Total arrests	15.5	30.5	96.5	129.0	129.3	66.2	110.0	130.2
Serious crimes[1]	27.3	28.8	34.4	50.5	47.4	13.9	23.9	25.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12.3	36.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	15.4	28.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Robbery	23.0	36.7	1.6	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.9
Aggravated assault	13.3	28.0	1.2	2.4	3.5	1.5	3.0	3.8
Burglary	31.9	32.8	8.8	13.7	8.4	3.3	5.4	4.4
Larceny/theft	28.7	26.5	17.4	26.7	26.7	5.5	11.3	12.6
Motor vehicle theft	40.9	32.2	4.7	4.3	5.5	1.6	1.6	2.2
Arson	43.4	20.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
All others[2]	12.4	30.9	62.1	64.0	81.9	52.1	57.4	104.6
Other assaults	14.6	27.7	2.9	5.1	8.4	3.3	5.2	8.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	7.7	34.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
Fraud	3.2	27.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.6	3.0
Stolen property	25.0	36.5	0.9	2.1	2.6	0.7	1.4	2.0
Vandalism	39.3	28.5	5.0	7.8	7.2	0.7	2.2	2.7
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	17.5	33.9	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.5	32.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.6	1.1
Sex offenses	16.3	21.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Drug abuse	8.4	35.1	3.7	6.9	6.7	5.3	8.7	14.3
Gambling	5.6	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Drunk driving	1.2	25.7	0.3	1.8	1.1	2.8	13.0	13.0
Liquor law violations	23.3	56.0	4.6	8.4	8.7	4.5	6.2	10.7
Drunkenness	2.6	23.4	2.8	2.8	1.3	8.8	10.1	5.9
Disorderly conduct	15.5	33.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.0	9.8	8.2
Vagrancy	7.9	24.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.3

[1] 1969 figures for serious crimes include data on manslaughter by negligence.
[2] Includes other charges not listed separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1969, 1979 and 1989*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, nos. 519, 917, and 1057.

Number of arrests of 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 persons, by type of crime: 1969, 1979, and 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1969, 1979, and 1989.* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, nos. 519, 917, and 1057.

In 1989, about 56 percent of those arrested for serious crimes were under 25 years old. The number of arrests per 1,000 young adults 18 to 24 years old more than doubled between 1969 and 1989. Particularly large increases occurred in arrests for drunk driving, drug abuse, and larceny/theft.

Indicator 58. Attitudes Compared with Parents' Views

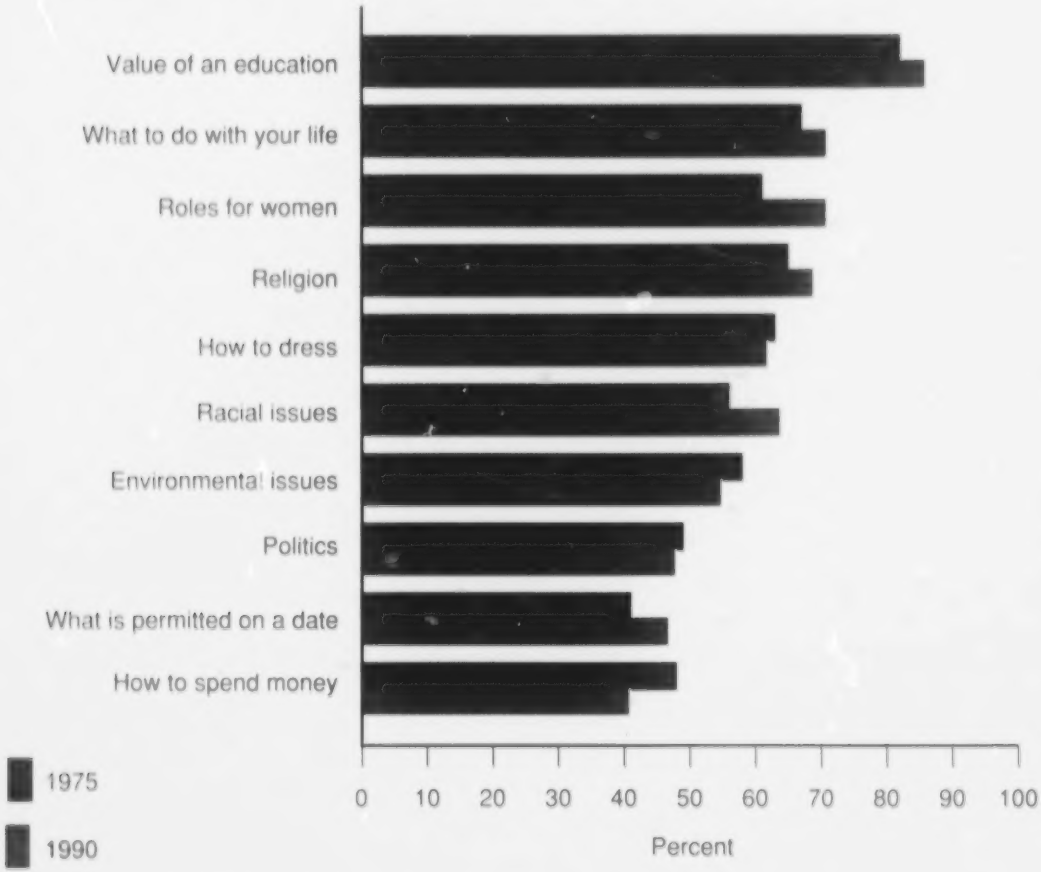
Percentage of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 to 1990

Topic	1975	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
What to do with your life	67	74	72	72	72	71	73	71
How to dress	63	68	66	65	64	64	63	62
How to spend money	48	47	44	43	42	42	42	41
What is permitted on a date	41	48	46	46	45	49	50	47
Value of an education	82	87	87	87	87	87	87	86
Roles for women	61	69	70	71	71	72	69	71
Environmental issues	58	54	53	50	50	48	53	55
Racial issues	56	61	63	62	62	63	64	64
Religion	65	72	69	70	68	69	68	69
Politics	49	49	52	49	46	46	51	48

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 58. Attitudes Compared with Parents' Views

Percentage of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 and 1990



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

High school seniors of 1990 tended to agree with their parents on 7 out of 10 important topics. This is about the same level of agreement registered in a comparable 1975 study. The area most frequently agreed upon was the value of an education. Areas in which seniors and parents agreed less frequently were how to spend money, politics, environmental issues, and what is permitted on a date. Three areas showed sizable shifts in frequency of agreement between 1975 and 1990: agreement on roles of women and racial issues rose and agreement on how to spend money dropped.

Indicator 59. Values

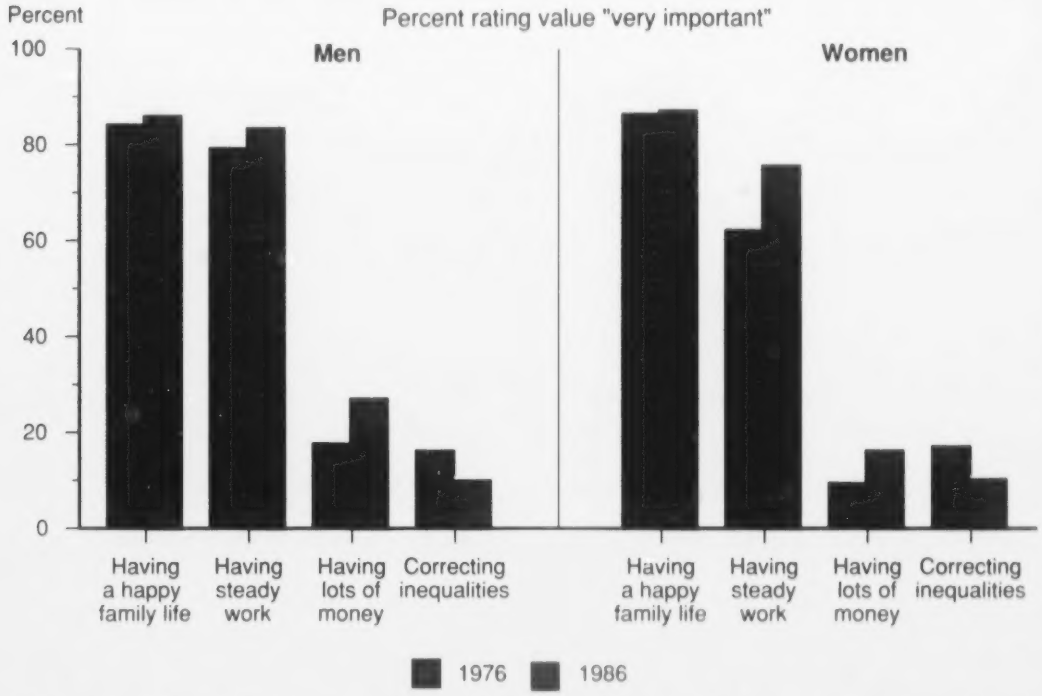
Percentage of high school seniors in 1972 and 1982, and 4 years later, who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972-1976 and 1982-1986

Value	Percent of 1972 seniors				Percent of 1982 seniors			
	1972		1976		1982		1986	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Being successful in work	86.5	83.0	80.3	69.7	88.2	85.5	84.0	77.2
Having steady work	82.3	73.7	79.3	62.1	88.0	84.4	84.2	76.3
Having lots of money	26.0	9.8	17.7	9.4	41.3	24.1	27.8	16.9
Being a community leader	14.9	8.0	9.2	4.2	11.3	5.9	9.5	4.5
Correcting inequalities	22.5	31.1	16.2	17.1	11.8	11.7	10.7	10.9
Having children	—	—	—	—	37.0	47.0	41.4	56.2
Having a happy family life	78.6	85.7	84.2	86.4	81.6	86.3	86.8	87.8
Providing better opportunities for children	66.6	66.2	59.8	58.8	71.0	68.7	68.4	67.4
Living closer to parents or relatives	6.8	8.2	7.7	11.9	15.0	15.7	12.9	19.8
Moving from area	14.3	14.6	6.7	6.4	14.4	12.8	9.0	7.4
Having strong friendships	81.2	78.7	76.1	72.1	80.4	79.1	76.5	75.0
Having leisure time	—	—	65.4	60.1	70.2	68.8	70.1	68.9

—Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study and High School and Beyond surveys.

Values of young adults 4 years after high school: 1976 and 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study and High School and Beyond surveys.

Having a happy family life was very important to both male and female seniors of 1972 and 1982, surveyed 4 years after high school. Although more young adults in the 1980s than in the 1970s felt that having lots of money was very important, the values of having steady work and a happy family life were rated slightly higher by both men and women in the 1980s. The proportion of female seniors who felt that having a steady job was important rose from 1976 to 1986.

Glossary

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

Average daily attendance (ADA) is the aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period (normally a school year) divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers are considered as days in session.

Civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are included in the "labor force" (see below).

Constant dollars are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indices to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years. Constant dollars are expressed in two ways in this publication: 1) according to calendar year and 2) according to school year.

Consumer unit is 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or legal arrangements; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units are considered financially independent.

Current dollars are dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary) are the expenditures for operating local public schools excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. Beginning in 1980-81, expenditures for State administration excluded.

Dropouts are persons 16 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as graduates.

Employment includes activities of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons such as 1) paid work during any part of a survey week; work at their own business, profession, or farm; or unpaid work for 15 hours or more in a family-owned enterprise; or 2) temporary absence due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not another job is being sought.

Estimated pregnancy rate is the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births added to 10 percent of all abortions.

Family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder, see below) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey CPS), unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members, other individuals, or both) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives (see the definition of family).

Household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relations of all other household members, if any, are recorded. Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Labor force includes persons employed as civilians ar as members of the armed forces, as well as the unemployed during survey week. The "civilian labor force" (see above) comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the noninstitutional population (see below) that is in the labor force. The civilian labor force participation rate is the ratio of the civilian labor force and the civilian noninstitutional population. Participation rates are usually published for sex/age groups, often cross-classified by other demographic characteristics such as race and educational attainment.

Married couple is defined for census purposes as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the terms "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Median is the measure of central tendency that occupies the middle position in a rank order of values. It generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the middle two items.

Nonfamily householder is a person maintaining a household alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutional population is all those who are not inmates of such an institution as a home, school, hospital or ward for the physically or mentally handicapped; a hospital or ward for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; a home for unmarried mothers; a nursing, convalescent, or rest home for the aged and dependent; and orphanage; or a correctional institution.

Own children are family members who are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, or the householder. "Own children" in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily.

Poverty is based on a definition developed by Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981. The poverty index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, and number of children under 18 years old. The poverty thresholds rise each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index.

Racial/ethnic group is a classification that indicates racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification as in data collected by the Bureau of the Census based on the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below. (Note that two groups, American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander, are not presented in this edition, because separate data for these groups are not available.)

White includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black includes those having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black and other races includes all persons who identify themselves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group was black; the remainder was American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders. The term "black" is used in this book when the relevant data are provided exclusively for the black population.

Hispanic or Spanish origin are persons of Hispanic or Spanish origin, determined on the basis of self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, are those who indicate that their origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. According to the 1970 Census of Population, approximately 96 percent of the Hispanic population is white.

Subfamily or related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never-married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the person or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Total expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance includes all expenditures allocable to per pupil costs divided by average daily attendance. These allocable expenditures include current expenditures for regular school programs, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Beginning in 1980-81, expenditures for other programs (summer schools, community colleges, and private schools) have been included.

Unemployed persons include all persons who did not work during the survey week, who had made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (see below). This measure can also be computed for groups with the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, race, occupation, industry, etc.

Unrelated subfamily is a group of two persons or more who are related to each other by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

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Third Class

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